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THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5264	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7913		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5264	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7913		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,866	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Quionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	17th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

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SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Quionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

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BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forest	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forest	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	P. Craglietto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	9990	R. Colleloni	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5896	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	9990	R. Colleloni	28th January.
PERSIA	5896	P. Craglietto	25th February.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 14th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. B. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 17th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 18th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3099	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
COLOMBO MARU		J. Nagao		19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU		S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU		F. Pyne	4th Feb.	13th Feb.

* (Charter).

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Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
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OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	2069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

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Manager,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TO enable Passengers to return after the Solar Eclipse, the UP EXCURSION TRAIN from Surat will run on TUESDAY, the 15th Instant, instead of on Monday, the 14th idem.

The cheap Excursion Tickets issued on SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1907, will be available by the Return Excursion Train on TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1907.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 296 OF 1906.

HALIMABAI widow of CASSUM JOOSUB

VERSUS

NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estates of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA or CASSUM JOOSUB who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of January, 1894, and 2nd November, 1904, respectively or against the Firm of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA which was carried on at Abdul Rehman Street for sale of articles of haberdashery &c. are hereby required to send in their claims to M.A. Patheria the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Office of the Undersigned at 14R Hummum Street, Fort, within one Calendar month from the date hereof and if so required by notice in writing from the said Receiver are in person or by their attorneys requested to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default that they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys
for Mr. M. A. Patheria the Receiver.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1907, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 10th day of January, 1907.

T. W. CUFFE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GANPATRAO SARVOTHAM MANKER, Special Commissioner appointed by a Decree made in High Court Suit No. 153 of 1905, has contracted TO SELL to our Client, LAXMAN SHIVAJI DESMUKH, the immovable property hereinafter described. Any person or persons having any claim or claims by way of gift, mortgage, sale, inheritance or otherwise against the said property should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Offices, No. 18, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the sale will be completed without having any regard thereto.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of ground of quit and ground rent together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon bearing Collector's Old Survey No. 1/371, New Survey No. 1/3719, Old No. 155, New No. 11797, admeasuring 1864 Square Yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 7923. Street No. 87, 105, Ward No. 7924, Street No. 2 Ward No. 7925, standing in the name of Ganpat Manekji Patel, deceased, and bounded on the West by Ghorupdeo Road, on the East by the Port Trust Road, on the North by the property of Sittabai, widow of Narayen Raoji Kshirsagar, and on the South partly by the Port Trust Estate, and partly by the property of together with all wells waters water courses passages sewers, drains, privies, gutters and all other easements and appurtenances to the said piece or parcel of land and messuages standing thereon and hereto fore enjoyed by the vendors and their predecessors in title.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground admeasuring 725 Square Yards or thereabouts be the same, little, more or less, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 1/3720, Old No. 155, New No. 11797, Old Survey No. 1/371, situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road behind the family dwelling house of Ganpat Manekji Patel deceased, otherwise known as garden and bounded on the West by the property of Sittabai, widow of Narayen Raoji Kshirsagar, on the East by the Port Trust [illegible] Kshirsagar, the Family [illegible] Estate, on the North by Patel, deceased dwelling-house of Ganpat Manekji firstly [illegible]sed, and on the South by the property [illegible] hereinbefore described together with all messuages, tenements, wells, waters, watercourses, sewer, drains, privies, easements and appurtenances appertaining thereto and heretofore held and enjoyed by the vendors and their predecessors in title.

SMETHAM BYRNE AND NOBLE,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a REGULATION between Masagon and Sewri.

The contract will include the Building of a rubble masonry quay wall about 12,800 feet long on piled foundations and the reclamation of about 218 acres of the foreshore. Such reclamation to be effected by silt or mud pumped or dredged from the bed of the Harbour and covered with a layer of good earth.

Copies of the Specification and drawings of the work, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, or from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers, Messrs. J. WOLFE BARRY and A. J. HARRY 7 The Sanctuary Westminster on payment of £ 5 sterling.

Tenders which must be endorsed, "Tender for Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000. (£ 666) will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, up to 5-30 P. M. or by the Trustees' Consulting Engineers 7, The Sanctuary Westminster up to noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.

The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICES, BALLARD ROAD.
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 14th January, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1907.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the [illegible] Bombay up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of January, 1907, for [illegible]NESDAY, the 24th of CHAL[illegible] Works in the Construction D[illegible] for the Halalkhors, etc., of the Health Department at Valpakhadi.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders, must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I., M.E &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Bombay 11th January, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Harkorebai alias Hirbai, widow of the late Damodar Tapidas, of Bombay, Bania Inhabitant residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

HARGOWNDAS MULCHAND, of Bombay Merchant, Bania Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors of the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventh in the Sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

L.N. BANAJI.
Registrar.

A. M. KAMDI.
The 7th day of January, 1907.

MESSRS. SMETHAM, BYRNE and NOBLE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOW READY.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY

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25 LONDON ARTISTES 25
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Wednesday, " 16th.—"The Duke of Killicrankie."
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Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission: Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4; other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

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LEARNERS: 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE: 10 A.M

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IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL
on SUNDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1907.
Commencing at 8 A.M. 3-30 and 7-30 P.M,

Holiness Meeting 8 a.m. ... Subject "Nothing but leaves."
Salvation Meeting 3-30 p.m.... " "Broken Bridges."
" " 7-30 p.m.... " "Weighed in the balances and found wanting."

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

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The Final Lecture in the course will be delivered on MONDAY, at 6.30, in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL.

Printed copies of the entire course will be on sale at the door of the Hall and also at the Bombay Tract and Book Society's Depot, Dhobie Talao, Price 5 annas.

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PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 28TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Commander C. H. S. Tocque, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, with the English Mails of the 28th December. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bennallack, Mr S	Pelzetman, Mr J
Bennett, Mr J	Quin, Lady A W
Campbell, Mr T E	Reated, Mr E
Jenkin, Mr W P	Standing, Mr N O
Mundy, Mr B H	Treeweek, Mr J

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Aird, Mr J	Harris, Mr C G
Abston, Capt	Lovegrove Mr N H
Chamberlain Mr G A	Lovegrove, Mrs
Clogstoun, Mr and Mrs	Maxwell, Major A Q
Gaiters, Mr J M	Peat, Miss N
Hewet, Capt G H	Scott, Mr A G
Hewet, Mrs	Tocheni, Mr J
Henley, Mr C B	Harrington, Mr E F
Hildebrand, Major A	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mason, Mr Thos	Rodwell, Col
Mason, Mr N S	Wilmot, Capt
Pinell, Mr Chas	

FROM BRINDISI.

Hatonits, Dr J	Pilley, Dr J J
Pelley, Capt C W	Saise, Dr W

FROM PORT SAID.

White, Mr J C	White, Mrs

FOR CALCUTTA.

Spindler, Mr W H G	Spindler, Mrs

FOR RANGOON.

Blackwell Mr A G	Symons, Mr H B

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," Commander Lewellin, to Marseilles and London :—

Alhusen Mrs C	Lloy, Mr M S
Arnott, Mr and Mrs H G	Lombonel, Mr G
Bigge, Hon Mr Justice	Meyer, Mr F
Blacklaw, Mr Alex	Mr Sachi, Mr C
Butler, Dr J W	Mackinnon, Mrs
Bois, Mr S M S	Neaye, Mr
Brindle, Mr	Pe, Mr M O
Batchelor, Mr and Mrs G	Phillips, Mr A S
Coffin, Mr S E	Rasch, Mr H C
Cunningham, Miss A	Buttonjee Mr P
Dunder, Mrs	Roberts, Lt
Davies, Mr P	Rogers, Major
Dickson, Major J H	Rowatt, Mr and Mrs
Dormer, Capt W Cottrall	Sale, Mr Justice
Griffon, Major	Sandford, Master
Hamilton, Mr E L	Sequera, Mr D
Hills, Mr and Mrs O F	Tyler, Mr H G
Haylm, Mr H G	Wright, Col E L
Houldsworth, Mr A T	Wilson Mr V
Keogh Mr W F	Youngson, Rev Dr J W

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—December 28.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J S Furnivall, B Cov	Mr G Marshall, B
Mr H Nunn, B Cov	Lieut-Col J A Wyllie, Bo
Mr D R B Ryan, B	Mr J McNeill, Bo Cov
Mr W E Hankin, B	Major-Gen A W L Bayly,
Mr W V Wallace, B	C B, D S O,

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt V E H Lindesay, I M S B study leave from 19-7-06 to 30-11-06	Mr J J Bevan, B, 2 mo MC
Mr W B Heycock, B Cov, 3 days' furl	Mr C O Jolly, B, mo M C
Mr P E Cammiade, B Cov, 5 days' furl	Mr G G Maconchy, B, 7 mo furl
Mr F W Moore, B, 6 mo M C	Mr M H M Lamb, M, furl on private affairs for 9 mo commuted to furl, on M C
Mr E Hypher, B 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Mr F M Gadney, Bo, 5 days' extraordinary leave
Mr W C King, B, 6 mo M C the period after the first 18 days being extraordinary leave (cancels return)	Capt J M T Hogg, 9 G R 3 days
	Lieut P A Maxwell, 3 B mh, 3 mo M C
	Lieut E J C Hordern, R I M, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN;

Major E St A Wake, B	Miss A M C Arnold, M
Major P Ashworth R EB.	Mr F M Gadney, Bo
Mr E G Drake Brockman, B Cov	Mr N. W Kemp, Bo
Mr W B Heycock B Cov	Lieut-Col A E Whistle 16 Raj
Mr P E Cammiade, B Cov	Lieut-Col H G Swayne, RE
Mr H H Fox, B	Capt A F C Williams, 31 Lrs
Mr H H Heard, B	Capt G M Morris, 34 Pauj
Mr C P Fisher, B	Lieut A R G Willcock, 1 C M
Mr J R Coombes, M	
Mr P R Allen, M	

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON FRIDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa and Ahmedabad and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° to 14° at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Melegaon, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Mormugao, while those of the minimum an excess of 6° to 10° at Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Calicut, Akola, Jubbulpore and Cawanpore and a defect of 9° at Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Cuddapah and the lowest 44° at Acobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Agra, Jhansi, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Akola, Bijapur, Mormugao, Cochin, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Colombo.

Rain.—Only seven stations report rain, the heaviest quantity recorded being half an inch at Coimbatore.

Weather is yet slightly favourable for local scattered rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY the death in Peking, on November 29, says the *Celestial Empire*, of Hu Yu-fen, Junior Vice-president of the Board of Posts and Communications, China, lost one of her most progressive men. He was a true son of the old school, being over seventy years of age, but for many years past he has been chiefly known for his friendly feelings toward all foreigners.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BREMRIDGE—Dec. 22, the wife of Rev. Henry Bremridge, Whitleigh Vicarage, North Devon, of a son.
FIRTH—Dec. 24, at Clarendon House, Wakefield, the wife of Herbert Allan Firth, of a son.
MONTGOMERY—Dec. 21, at 50 Harrington Gardens, S. W., the wife of J. Montgomery, Esq., 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, of a son.
O'BRIEN—Dec. 9, at 42 Raglan Road, Dublin, the wife of Lieut-Col. W. P. Carson, Indian Medical Service (retired), of a daughter.
SHACKLETON—Dec. 23, at 14 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh, the wife of Ernest H. Shackleton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—WILLS—Dec. 20, at the Parish Church, Kettering, Arthur J. Bird, son of Charles Bird, B. A., Headmaster of the Rochester Mathematical School, to Alice Edith Wills, daughter of the late E. G. Wills, of Kettering.
LUDDINGTON—JESSOP—Dec. 20, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Capt. W. J. C. Luddington, East Lancashire Regt., of Egremont House, Ely, to Dorothy Eugenie Jessop, of Aylsham, Redale, Yorks.
MAY—DRAKE—Dec. 20, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Hemel Hempstead, Brevet Major Reginald S. May, son of Vice-Admiral Sir William May, K C B, K C V O, and Lady May, to Marguerite Geraldine Ramsay Daisy Drake, daughter of John Ramsay
STEWART—RICKARDS—Dec. 19, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Francis Hugh, son of the late Robert Stewart, Esq., of Ilchester Place, S. W., and Calcutta, to Frances Henrietta, daughter of A. G. Rickards, Esq., K. C.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT—Dec. 22, at Highcross, Maidstone, Robert W Beaumont, deputy inspector-general, Royal Navy, aged 76
RANDALL—Dec. 23, at Pelham, Bournemouth, Very Rev. Richard William Randall, D. D., formerly Dean of Chichester, aged 82.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DESBRUSLAIS—January 2, at Howrah, No. 3 King Road, the wife of R. H. E. Desbruslais, of Burn and Co., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water 9-16m., 10-32a. Low water, 3-33m., 3-37a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana matches.
All India Hospital Assistants' Association, Laboratory, Old Government House, Parel, 4 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m., Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 10-15m., 11-20a. Low water, 4-26m., 4-25a.

A NURSE ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Miss Dantri, a nurse in the Maratha Hospital, reported to the police that while she was on duty in the Hospital on Wednesday night last, some one entered her quarters and carried away a leather bag containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 424.

ROBBERIES IN BANDRA.—Robberies have become very frequent of late in Bandra, and from the features of the various robberies committed, it seems that they are conducted by a well organised band of professional robbers, who are in the habit of breaking into those houses whose occupants have been away from home for some reason or other. These burglars generally carry away clothes, gold ornaments and other household articles, keeping aloof from Copper pots, &c., as they would easily lead to their identity and conviction.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Sylvia ... Monk
Overture	Tasanello ... Auber
Descriptive Patrol	A Dream Picture ... Myddleton
Selection	Mr Popple of Ippleton ... Ruben
Valse	Amitie ... Waldteufel
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ... Caryll
Lancers	The Duke of Fife ... Wood

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 5 p.m. to-day :—

Sport March	... Eisodshofer
Overture	Custavus ... Amber
Selection	In Telephone Girl ... Serpette
Valse	Jubilee ... Corte
Selection	Soo-Soo ... S Jones
Valse Lente	Dans la Nuit ... Scoma
Song	Violets ... Ellen Wright

MUSIC AT GREEN AND CO.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours :—

March	H I M ... Mydleton
Overture	Pique Dame ... Suppe
American Fantasia	Water Melon Patch ... Bidgood
Selection	Baby's Opera ... Byng
Valse	Dolores ... Waldteufel
Andante	Mill in the Black Forest ... Ellenberg
Pizzicatti	Sylvia ... Delibes
Two-Step	Zanobie ... Holbymann

The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection os music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow, Sunday, the 13th Inst., between the hours of 9 and 11 p. m. :—

March	Constellation ... Clark
Overture	Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
Trio	Serenata ... Braga
Indian Intermezzo	Ramona ... Johnson
Cornet Solo	The Whore'art thou ... Asher
Selection	Country Girl ... Monckton
Serbe	Kralatelina ... Deixy
Valse	Les sirenas (by request) ... Waldteufel

KNOCKED DOWN A CYCLIST.

The Coroner Mr. Byrne held an inquest yesterday at the G.T. Hospital concerning the death of one Venkatrao Krishna, a Hindu peon, aged fifty, employed in the Charni Road Camp. He was run into by a cyclist while he was going along the Cruickshank Road on Wednesday evening last. The cyclist, who is believed to be a Mahomedan, made off by the Esplanade Road and was out of sight before he could be stopped. A policeman found the deceased lying unconscious on the road. He was taken to the hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict of death from the fracture of the skull, caused by his being accidentally knocked down by a bicycle, ridden by a man yet unknown.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colabs, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	6
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	2	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Maragum, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total.....	5	4	83
Total plague deaths to date ..	134,198		
Same date last year.....	3	3	127

OF the four Government rubber plantations in Eastern Bengal the most important, that at Chardaur, has proved such a commercial success—its net revenue for the last year being Rs. 23,381—that the Government are convinced that the experimental stage has now been passed and that the time has come for disposing of the plantation by sale or lease. The precise method of disposal is at present under consideration.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CHARGE OF OFFERING A BRIBE.

Appeals from Zanzibar.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal in a case against Rashid Kirmali and Issa Kirmali, who were in December last convicted by Mr. Lindsey Smith, Sassiana Judge of H. B. M. Court for Zanzibar, of abetment, by offering a bribe, of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for abetting Mahomed Dalla, and nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for abetting Abbas bin Ibrahim ; the terms of imprisonment to run consecutively. No. 2 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for abetting Abdul Rasul Peera ; the sentence to run concurrently with the other terms of imprisonment. He was also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for abetting Mohamed Dalla ; and also to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for abetting Abbas bin Ibrahim. Mr. Binning with Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar and Mr. V. G. Deshpande, appeared for the accused ; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

In this case, the accused two brothers were charged with having abetted the giving of false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and they were found guilty of all the charges brought against them. The one brother Issa was charged with having instigated Abdul Rasul Pira, Mahomed Dhala, and Abbas bin Ibrahim to give false evidence, and the other brother Rashid was charged with instigating the two latter only. It appeared that in 1902, the brother of these two Kirmalis, one Nasur, died of consumption, leaving behind him a widow Sherbanoo, and three brothers, two of whom Rashid and Issa, the two accused, he made excutors of his will. This Nasar, who was a moneylender, was a wealthy man, being worth two lakhs of rupees and all this money went to his brother Issa. When the two accused applied to prove his will, the widow of Nasar entered a caveat. The executors replied that as she had been divorced, Sherbanoo was not his widow. Judge Piggott, who was then the Chief Judge in Zanzibar, heard evidence with regard to the divorce and held that the Kirmali's evidence was untrue, that the divorce was not proved, and that Sherbanoo was Nasur's lawful widow and not divorced wife. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, for reasons given, allowed the appeal and set aside the convictions and sentences, and directed the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

The same two accused were convicted by Mr. Lindsey Smith of abetting one Sadek Ismail to give false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and were sentenced each to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, the sentences to run consecutively with those above noticed. In this appeal, also, Mr. Binning with Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Deshpande appeared for the accused, and Mr. Chaubal for the Crown. Their lordships, for reasons given by them, confirmed the convictions and sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Zanzibar.

A MAHOMEDAN DEFAMATION CASE.

Judgment of the High Court.

In the Kazi Ismail Gulamali Meheri appeal, made by the third accused Abdul Vadood Hammad, judgment was delivered yesterday in the High Court by the Appeal Court Judges, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton. The case has been reported. The accused had published, in reply to a pamphlet on some religious questions published by the complainant Kazi Meheri, and instituted "Izhar-ul-Hak," another pamphlet designated as "Al Haku a Haku," in which, it was alleged, the defamatory passages, taken exception to by the complainant, occurred. Accused was tried before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. He was convicted on 1st September last, and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. N. G. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant and the respondent.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered the judgment of the Court. The learned Judge, after regretting the delay caused in getting the passages in question correctly translated, and after enlarging on the law bearing on the subject as expounded in the leading cases decided in England, proceeded to state the ruling as follows : The comment must make it clear to the public that decision was invited only on such evidence as was supplied by the public performance. It followed that an imputation on an author made by his critic, without express or implied reference to the work under criticism, if in terms so generally as to be capable of conveying an unfavourable impression of him, apart from what appeared in his work, could not be justified by the critic on the ground that his intention was to base his imputation solely on the work reviewed, and that he had in his mind passages in it supporting the imputation. In such cases, the reading public was not left to decide for itself on evidence legitimately before it : the tendency of the comment was to suggest that the imputation was based on some conduct of the author, other than what appeared in his work. Judged by this standard, their Lordships, on the evidence arrived at the following conclusions : There were only two passages in the charge, which unquestionably contained aspersions on the Kazi, apart from the "fatwa" under review. They were : "The Kazi Shaib did not give up his habit" ; and "this is an inborne habit of the Kazi Meheri Sahib : deception is a part of his nature." It was impossible to regard this as anything else than a general importation on the complainant, purporting to have been based on his supposed general conduct ; and not solely on what appears in the "fatwa" of the Kazi. The appellant-accused could not wholly be acquitted of defamation. Having regard to the very vehement nature of the attack on a religious teacher, to which the pamphlet of the accused was a reply, and the absence of any motive in the accused, except the one of defending from insult the character of the teacher whom he revered, the sentence passed by the Magistrate was not unduly severe. Their Lordships accordingly modified it by setting aside the sentence of imprisonment altogether, and by reducing the fine to Rs. 200.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, in the High Court, yesterday, in the suit of Jamnabai, widow of Trikam Nathu, against the members of the firm of Gulabchand Munnalal, jewellers carrying on business in Cowasji Patel Tank Road. The claim was for Rs. 10,000 damages, alleged to be loss suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' wrongful sale of her four bangles set with brilliants ; for the taking of accounts, and so forth. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah and Co., appeared for the defendants. The case has been reported. The Judge said that in the defendants' book there was an entry written, as the plaintiff's "Metha" had sworn in her presence, by one of the defendants ; it appeared from it that plaintiff had given distinct authority to the firm to sell the diamond bangles. She had signed this entry, Of course directly this was proved her case was absolutely gone. It was a matter of regret that her insistance to carry on the case further, increased the costs. The evidence of the tender of the amount due was entirely unsatisfactory. Plaintiff's witness Motilal had admitted ten thousand rupees to be fair value for her articles ; it was proved beyond doubt that twelve thousand rupees could not be obtained for them. Defendants were respectable merchants doing large business ; their books of accounts were regularly kept. Owing to plaintiff's instance about the diamond bangles having been wrongly sold, as she alleged, despite the fact of the defendants procuring for them a fair price as the Court found, she must bear the costs of the suit throughout. Defendants would have the right to set off these costs against the two amounts relating to the compound interest, and the overcharge of commission on the sale proceeds, for which only a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff. No damage having being caused to the plaintiff none was payable.

SUIT AGAINST A MINOR.

Attachment of Property.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beamen disposed of in second appeal a suit instituted by the appellant defendant one Damodar Sakarchand against the respondent one Vyanku Valad Gangaram, a minor, in connection with an attachment of property. Mr. Sadasiv Ganpat Raw, appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. R. R. Desai. The original suit was decided by Mr. J. J. Heaton, District Judge, Nasik.

On the 8th March 1902 a decree on a mortgage was passed in favour of the defendant Damodar Sakarchand. It was thereby directed in effect that in default in payment of the mortgage money within 6 months, the property should be sold, and that if the sale proceeds were insufficient to pay the amount due on the mortgage, the balance was to be recovered from the defendant personally. On the 7th November 1902 the plaintiff (respondent) applied for a sale of the mortgaged property, and in June 1903, it was sold for Rs. 575. Subsequently on the 17th of the same month, the decree holder purporting to proceed under the personal decree for the balance, applied for attachment of a house not comprised in the mortgage; on the following day the order of attachment was made, and on the 19th of June the house to which this suit relates, was actually attached.

On July 2nd, the Judgment-debtor, Gangaram, applied to have the sale of the mortgaged property set aside, and by an order passed on the 4th of August, the sale was set aside.

On the 17th of August the judgment-debtor applied to have the attachment of the house raised. The court directed the attachment to be maintained but ordered that the property should not be sold until the proceeds were to be insufficient.

In September 1904, the Plaintiff Vyanku was born his father being Gangaram, the Judgment debtor. On the 26th of November the mortgaged property was sold for Rs. 456. On the 5th of January, 1905, the decree holder applied for the sale of the house, and thereupon the minor, Vyanku, applied to have the attachment removed from his half share in the house. His application was refused.

Then the minor commenced this suit, by his next friend his mother Rangubai, asking for a declaration of his ownership of an undivided half of the house and for removal of the attachment from it. The first court dismissed the suit with costs, but on appeal the attachment was set aside by the District Court. From this the present appeal is preferred. The order setting aside the attachment is unqualified, and so far as it purports to do more than remove the attachment from the plaintiff's moiety, it is manifestly erroneous as being in excess of what is sought in the plaint.

The Judgment of the District Court proceeds on the assumption that the house was attached before any sale of the mortgaged property. But this overlooks the sale effected in June 1903, and if the removal of the attachment from the Plaintiff's moiety is to be supported it must be on other grounds. Now the decree was passed in disregard of the provisions of section 90 of the transfer of property Act in so far as it directs personal payment by Gangaram. It is clear from the words of the section that this direction should have been in a supplemental decree to be passed when the net proceed should be found to be insufficient. The original decree should merely have reserved to the plaintiff liberty to apply for a decree under section 90.

But though the decree is erroneous, their Lordships thought it desirable to see how far, in the circumstances it justified an attachment.

The petition decree was contingent on the ascertainment of the balance and only became operative and capable of execution when that balance was ascertained. Until then the amount of the debt by which alone the personal decree was passed, could not be stated as required by section 235 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Then was the balance ascertained when the attachment of the 17th of June was made ? undoubtedly not. There had been no adjustment of accounts, the whole of the purchase money had not been paid into court and there was no kind of pronouncement by the court as to what the balance was. Even the application for execution contained no statement of the debt for which the personal decree was passed, and that was because the amount of the debt had not been ascertained. Then is it open to the minor plantiff to rely on this objection ? Their Lordships think it is. He is, in their opinion, entitled to establish any circumstance which affects the validity of the attachment as against his interest in the property.

The result then is, as their Lordships observed that the decree of the lower court must be varied by direct ing that the house to the extent of the plantiff's interest therein be released from attachment, As the appellant has succeeded in part and failed in part each party should bear his own costs.

THEFT OF A RAILWAY PARCEL.

A GOVERNMENT appeal was disposed of in the Bombay High Court, yesterday, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, in the matter of two accused persons who were employes on the Koregaum station of the Southern Maratta Railway. Their names were : Sadashiv Mahadev Ranade, a locomotive department clerk, (21), and Dattatraya Amnaji Kamatt, a signaller (18). They had been convicted by Mr. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of stealing a railway parcel, containing Rs. 4,021 in currency notes and cash, sent by Padamsi Hirachand, on 12th April, to his Bombay Agent, Kuver Givandas. When the parcel reached the Masjid station in Bombay, it was found to have been lesser in weight than was specified in the receipt. Telegraphic intimation was at once sent ; the accused were arrested, Rs. 3,681 worth of property was recovered ; about and Rs. 340 was lost. It transpired during the trial, that in view of the original parcel the accused had substituted a bogus parcel, containing a piece of iron-plate, some bolts, and a quantity of sand. A bogus seal had been manufactured, and the bogus parcel was sealed with it. A false label was also attached. The defence was that the police had concocted the charge against the accused, because one of them was concerned in the encouragement of the Swadeshi or the use of the Indian home-made article movement, in opposition to the "bideshi," or things of foreign manufacture. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 150, or in default of payment to a further term of four months. The Sessions Judge thought the part played in the offence by Dattatraya Kamatt was a minor one, and accordingly ordered him to be acquitted. Against this acquittal the Government appealed : Government also applied for the enhancement of sentence in Ranade's case. Mr. Reginald Branson, instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared to oppose the application against the acquittal, and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown in both the cases. After hearing counsel's arguments, their Lordships were of opinion that these were first offences of two young men. In Ranade's case, they saw no great reason to enhance the sentence. The evidence was clearly, in no way concerned with the "Swadeshi" movement. Dattatraya was convicted ; but taking into consideration the Sessions Judge's suggestion, that he had played a minor part in the transactions, their Lordships thought the justice of the case would be met by their passing on him a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Trial of Perrett.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A.H.S. Aston, resumed hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of relaying the tramway track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,654-8 ; Rs. 5,704 and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Rustom D.N. Wadia, Battister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Land and Metha, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Binning and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Barristers-at-Law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Reginald Tyler and Charles H. Hannabuss, and Mr. Lang Barrisier-at law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Tramway Company.

Mr. James Walker, Construction Engineer and Superintendent under the employ of Messrs. White and Company, the Contractors, was called and cross-examined by Mr. Wadia. He said that he had not brought the instruction books in Court. The other papers and chits were not in Bombay but witness expected to receive them from England by the mail that afternoon. He could not produce any written instructions for Mr. Tyler to do his work. It was the duty of the Superintendent to order materials. In this case it was for Mr. Tyler to arrange for obtaining materials he might or might not do it personally. It was his duty to settle prices with Contractors. It would be the duty of any authorised officer to tell them what specific quantity was required. It was Mr. Tyler's duty to see that the authority given to his under-officer was properly carried out. Primarily Mr. Tyler was the officer responsible to the Head Office. It was part of Mr. Tyler's duty as to how much materials were received. It was for the Superintendent to sign cheques weekly. There was no book in Messrs. White and Co's. Office which was called the contract Cost Book. But there was a book which would show the exact cost incurred from time to time on contract work. The Superintendent very seldom inspected the book. The book was made up some time after the bills were presented paid. It was not necessary to see the book as the totals could be indicated by the Superintendent's monthly reports. A Superintendent must know the exact quantity and cost of work done from time to time. The accused was in charge of all the outside work from Colaba to Parel. It would be about 5 miles in length. On a length like that it was his duty to see that the whole work was properly carried out, Mr. Deefolty's duty was more of a purely engineering nature. Witness couldn't say that Mr. Deefoltz and accused had each a separate section to Superintend Between Colaba and Parel the work was going on in five different Sections. Witness could not produce daily, weekly and monthly reports as he could not find them ; he did not know where they were. Witness had not found accused's letter resigning his position. He had not produced the reply to it sent by Mr. Tyler When witness took charge as Superintendent there were three store yards kept by Messrs. White & Co. They contained some materials but the road making metal amounted only to about two cart-loads. The materials for which bills (the subject matter of the charges) were made were not supplied at all. The materials supplied by the Tramway Company through Teju Kaya and by Gibbons and other contractors were paid for and the quantity was enough for the work. He could not find from any book or papers whether it was Perrett's duty to see if the materials were correctly supplied. Witness could not produce any book which could show that it was accused's duty to check the supplies. The Assistant Superintendent would have to look into the account books. He and the accountant are working in different line altogether.

Mahomed Khan Chand Khan's name was next called out to be cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, but he was not present in court.

Mr. MacPhail, being called and cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said that while he was employed at Gibbons he received his orders from Mr. Hamilton who was employed by Perrett as the Manager. He never had any conversation with the accused for making out bills for Abdullah Shah. There were instructions on small slips of paper and witness made out bills from those particulars.

To the Court : Witness only did it as a favour to Abdulla Shah who was Mr. Perret's shutler. It was not part of his duty to do so.

Further inquiry stands adjourned till to-day.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Abkari Inspector Kooverji Darasha charged Motiram Hargovan, a Hindu, with selling cocaine. The accused was arrested at the C. P. Tank while selling three bottles of cocaine to a customer for Rs. 12. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber Matters.

Summary Suit for hearing in Chamber.

747-06—Payne and Co—Henry Louis Rochat vs The English Electric Co.
40-06—Kodia G and Co—Tulka Kerra and Co vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and others.

Testamentary Suits

12-06—Smetham B and N - Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and Co.
13-06—Chitnis and M. Morobs Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person
14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T Long Causes.
182-06—Madhawji and K—Gordhandas Morarji vs Mehrsa Manisshaw and another
271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co
646-06—Maganlal J and G—Sewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabhanbai—Jeken M and Jeken M
817-06—G Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasudeojt vs Hassanalli Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co
484-06—Raghavaya and B Mulbakar Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Jones—Mehta S and L
828-06—Smetham B and N—Balkrisondas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B
641-06—Khanderao S and L—Kallidas Cullianji vs Kalidas Ramji—Captain and Y
736-06—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein Skaik Mohamed and another vs Zohrabbii widow—Mehta and S

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1907.

THE LAND OF THE LION AND THE SUN.

Books on Persia are multiplying rather fast, and now that the land is showing unmistakable signs of an awakening in common with other lands of the East, and the interest of the Western world is increasing proportionately, we may expect the stream of new books on that old country to flow stronger in the near future. But Professor A. V. Williams Jackson's recently published volume, "Persia, Past and Present," has not arisen from a desire on its author's part to satisfy a more or less Xassing curiosity about the present state of that country, and its politics if it can be said to have any. The present plays a very subordinate part in its pages. Of the late Shah, Mozaffer-ud-din, and his court and their bizarre surroundings we hear little. The author expressly says that he neglected ordinary sight-seeing. He did not even visit the Shah's palace at Teheran and its ill-assorted modern museum, the stock-in-trade of the ordinary tourist, which loom so large in ordinary books about Persia. The general reader will find very little to interest him in these pages, and the diner-out who wants to talk glibly about the Persia of to-day at table will scarcely find this volume. Not unofficial comparison has not made some attempts to interest the general reader in his work, or that he writes in a dull uninteresting way. On the contrary his style is bright and at times even humorous. But nearly all his charm and style are bestowed on a subject which can have little attraction for the ordinary reader. It is the past of Persia that has most attractions for Professor Jackson, and past is rightly put in the title before 'present.' It would have been better to have called the book by a title which brings this out prominently, for instance "The Land of Iran." Iran is the ancient name of Persia and it is mostly of this ancient and historic land of Iran that Professor Jackson treats. Iran has cast its spell deep upon him, and its fascinations are irresistible for him. Iran, its ancient monuments and historic ruins, form the staple of the book and its great attraction. In one of his quatrains Omar Khayyam says in his epicurean way: "But come with old Khayyam and leave the lot Of Kaikobad and Kaikhosru, forgot: Let Rustom lay about him as he will, Or Hatim Tai cry 'supper.'—Heed them not." But our author is of a different mind and temperament. He not only cannot forget the lot of the ancient monarchs of Iran like Kaikobad and Kaikhosru but actually went out of his way, which lay in the Far West in distant America, to reawken their ghosts pleasantly from their tombs and make them speak out of the vasty deep after the interval of nearly three millenniums. Omar sings: "They say the Lion and the Lizard keep The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep; And Bahram, that great Hunter—the Wild Ass Stamps o'er his Head, but cannot break his sleep." But the lion and the lizard had no terrors for our zealous American Professor who penetrated to the Courts of King Jamshyd and might have held his class of the Columbia University students of the Avesta, amid the stately ruins of Persepolis holding forth on the famous rock inscriptions of Behistun and Nuksh-i-Rustam.

Professor Jackson's book is thus a work of research mainly, and is an important contribution to our stock of knowledge of ancient Iranian monuments. It belongs to the class of work like those of the celebrated explorers Gore Ouseley and Ker Porter among English, and Dieulafoy and Flandin among foreign writers. It is the most important work on its subject since Lord Curzon published his work now fifteen years ago. It is inferior to the latter because Lord Curzon's encyclopædic work treats with equal knowledge of the ancient monuments as of the modern politics of Persia. But our late versatile Viceroy is probably the only person who could write with the same high authority on subjects so dissimilar and requiring such distinct qualifications. Our author has no desire to rival Lord Curzon on the modern side of the latter's work, though he continued his travels into Central Asia, and visited Merv, Bokhara and Samarkand and promises another work about that little known country and Eastern Persia. The present volume deals mainly with Western and Northern Persia. He entered Persia through Russia on the North-West from Tiflis in Georgia, characteristically making a slight detour to just set foot on Iranian soil in Aderbeizan or the ancient Atropatane, the home, as he thinks, of Zoroaster. He does not believe, as he has said in his book on that prophet, published eight years ago, that Bactria or Eastern Iran was the land of the birth of Zoroaster, which most Parsis believe; but holds with most European scholars that the prophet first saw the light in the western provinces and then went eastward to preach his religion there. He visited the capital of Teheran, more bent on exploring the ruins of Rei, six miles distant, the ancient town traditionally connected with Zoroaster, than seeing the modern capital. He visited Isfahan and Yezd, and proceeded as far south as Shiraz, the celebrated mediæval town, a veritable 'nest of singing birds' in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, known as the city where lie Sadi and Hafiz and Omar Khayyam in their tombs. He did not visit the South of Persia partly because it contained very few of the ancient ruins and partly leaving it for another occasion. His visit to Iran occupied him four months, February to the end of May, in 1903; and considering the excellent results he has been able to give in this book, he seems to have well economised the short time at his disposal and made the most of his opportunities. He left some things for another opportunity, which we believe came to him a few months ago. But he can add little to the information he has gathered together in this work. By his personal visits to the ruins of Persepolis and Raghul to the great rock of Behistun—from which King Darius speaks though dead these twenty-five centuries and more, in three languages, in his terse dignified and truly royal manner, of his vast conquests: "I am Darius, the Great King, the King of Kings, the King of Nations, King of the Earth, Son of Vistashpa the Achæminian"—And the sculptures of Takt-i Bostan and Nakhsh-i Rustam, he has revised and at times corrected and added something to the accounts of predecessors like the illustrious Rawlinson and others less famous.

To these predecessors it is very pleasant to find Professor Jackson referring respectfully, and to some, especially Sir Henry Rawlinson, even enthusiastically. Of that great English scholar and traveller, the first to bring to notice the Behistun inscriptions of Darius, he writes: "It may interest others, as it did me" to learn that he has carved his name in the stone (of the rock of Behishtun), a few inches below the very inscriptions which he first made known to the modern world. This he was entitled to do, and one is almost inclined to append after his simple 'H. C, Rawlinson, 1844' the words of ancient India's homage—*namo namah*." The work that our author has done among these rock sculptures and monuments, often at great risk, if not to life at least to limb—once his guides stoutly refused to let him use the ladder, swung as he was high up in the air, at some inaccessible place of the rock, in order that he might examine some inscriptions, on account of the extreme danger from the high wind blowing at the time—has generally tended to confirm the wonderful accuracy of Rawlinson's transcript of these inscriptions taken more than sixty years ago. But the work was well worth doing even earlier; for, as he found, the inscriptions have suffered much in these sixty years. "A study of the old Persian tablets seen revealed the fact that the inscription has suffered much since the days of Rawlinson. Mention has already been made of the water that was oozing from the upper part of the inscription when first I saw it, so that it was wet in places for the space of several feet. Some photographs, which I succeeded in taking on the second day upon the ledge, make clearer what we have lost and are losing, and I fear that other and fresher proofs of this will be found when the rock is examined with more detail than was possible in my short week's stay" Photographs of these inscriptions given in the book are excellent, as are all the illustrations, more than two hundred in number, with which this book is decorated. The large and accurate map of Persia, drawn by Keith Johnston, with the author's route marked in red upon it is appropriately given at the end, and is more in place than in the author's work on Zoroaster where it also appeared. But we should like to have in addition a smaller sketch-map showing his route and the places he visited. The book is replete with incidental information about Zoroastrianism, the religion of ancient Persia, and its state at the present day in Yezd where alone it lingers in any force. The estimate Professor Jackson has formed of the modern Zoroastrians in Persia is deservedly very high, and quite in the enthusiastic who visited them another 20 years ago, Sir Edward Browne, at present Adams Professor of Arabic at Cambridge.

BRUNSWICK AND HANOVER. The late Queen-of Hanover was not quite the oldest royal lady in Europe, but she was only sixteen months short of ninety, and was for many years the oldest woman who had ever worn a crown. Her Majesty was wonderfully youthful in appearance for so aged a woman; and in the numerous photographs which have been published showing the four generations of the Hanoverian family who were living until the death of the ex-Queen cut short what was almost a record royal family, it was difficult to say which lady was the Queen and which was her eldest daughter. Her Majesty's husband, the late King George of Hanover, lies in the Royal vault at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. It would not be inappropriate if Her Majesty's remains were interred there also, as being the relict of the last of the crowned Guelphs of Hanover, who, of course, were Princes of England, and of common descent with Queen Victoria. Nevertheless it is believed the late Queen's son, the Duke of Cumberland, although he is the husband of Queen Alexandra's sister, has never visited England. Perhaps some Hanoverian courtier, now filling up his diary in the ingenuous fashion of the late Prince Hohenlohe, will some day give us the story of the rift in the British Royal family which has caused so long an estrangement between Cumberlands and Saxe-Coburgs. There are those still living who could do it from the Hanoverian side—Baron von Pawel Ramingen, for instance, who was a good soldier of the late King George, and married, morganatically, the late Queen's daughter, Princess Frederica. The story would be as interesting as anything in the Hohenlohe, simply because it is not well-known. On the other hand the feud between the Cumberlands and the Hohenzollerns is, of course, an old, old story, and it need not be recapitulated here. Everyone knows how Wilhelm der Grosse seized the dominions of King George, how a regent was appointed to Brunswick, how he died a few months ago after a "reign" of more than twenty-years, and how at the present moment the Cumberlands have the opportunity to, in Bombay Departmental parlance, "resume" their sway over Brunswick, providing they formally renounce their claim to Kingship. That opportunity will be theirs until September the 14th next, the first anniversary of the death of the Regent. Hence the Duke of Cumberland will be an especially interesting personality until that date, for although, on the death of the Regent, he quickly signified that he never intended giving up his claim to the Crown of his fathers, he was doubtless greatly influenced by his mother, the irreconcileable ex-Queen, who has been at the bottom of the continuance of the feud between the Hanoverian and Prussian royal families.

But the Queen is dead. And the Duke, by the constitution of the Duchy of Brunswick, has still eight months in which to lay aside his pique and accept the half-loaf offered him by the Kaiser. So we shall see what we shall see. It will be by far the most momentous eight months in the career of the Duke. It is well-known that one of the Kaiser's sons will be appointed Regent should the Duke still remain obstinate after his year of grace is expired. Now the Kaiser's sons are very young men, and if the Duke continues to regard himself as *de jure* King of Hanover, Brunswick will be lost to him, for he is over sixty years old, and in the ordinary course would never again have the opportunity that is now his. Had Queen Marie died a year ago, things might have been different, and on the death of Prince Albert, the Regent of Brunswick, last September, the Duke of Cumberland, having no longer his venerable mother's prejudices to consider, might have come into his own once more as peacefully as Norway a year or two ago set up again her old Danish dynasty. But the Queen was alive, and the feud continued, notwithstanding that the Kaiser forced a meeting (the first in his life) with his hereditary foe at the obsequies of the late King Christian. But, as we said before, the Queen is dead, and her death it may be has come at the right moment. It may have vast consequences for this branch of the British Royal family. For a generation they have been exiles in Austria. Now, if they are wise, they will return and rule in Brunswick, and have the same sway that is held by the rest of the confederated German Princes. But the Cumberlands are notoriously contumacious. The first Duke of Cumberland was by far the ablest son of King George III. of England, and the best-hated by the reformers of the early part of the nineteenth century, up to the reign of Queen Victoria, and his own succession to the Throne of Hanover. He was an uncompromising Tory, and a bitter opponent of all reform. He got on badly with his brother, our King William IV, who said of him, "Ernest is not a bad fellow, but if anyone has a corn he is sure to tread on it." Ever since, Ernest's descendants have been having their own corns trod on.

MAKAR SANKRANT. Every year either on the 12th or 13th of January the sun commences its passage across the sign Capricornus of the Zodiac and the day is regarded as sacred by all Hindus. If the sun's entrance comes off by day, the following sixteen hours from the time the passage commences are considered auspicious. If it comes about at night sixteen hours from the time of sunrise on the following day come to be regarded as auspicious. If again it just precedes sunset that time is held auspicious. The reason why the point of time alone is more auspicious and important than other similar occasions is that the former ushers in the Uttarayan—the period of the summer solstice. It is not, however, only as the precursor of the Uttarayan that this day is important. Its auspicious significance consists in the fact that it is the rising time of the Gods after their sleep during the six months preceding it. Hence the belief that a man dying in the Dakshinayan the half year in which the sun moves from the North to the South—cannot be admitted into the heavens whither, the god's being then asleep, there is no one to usher him in. This period of the winter solstice is unauspicious for all divine rites and all performances referring to Gods, e.g., sacrifices are forbidden during this time. But this is the only auspicious time to perform rites concerning manes, the spirits of our dead fathers. Some several important functions are performed on this sacred day. The scriptures enjoin that "one who bathes not in holy waters on this day falls a victim to disease and penury for seven generations to come," and hence a plunge in holy waters is essential. Hundreds of Hindus will be seen bathing in the sea, along Back Bay to-morrow for this reason. We are further told that the gifts offered to gods and manes on this day are returned a hundred-fold by the lord of the day, and thus arose the custom of offering innumerable gifts to gods and manes. It is laid down that a cow made of sesamum should be given to a Brahmin that the temple of Lord Siva should be illuminated with lamps fed by sesamum-oil, that Lord Siva should be worshipped with unboiled rice in accordance with scriptural injunction that one should annoint himself with sesamum-oil and then bathe in holy waters, that sesamum should be eaten and offered as an oblation to the god of fire and finally a gift of it should be made to a worthy Brahmin. It is held that the present of a sesamum bull to a deserving Brahmin frees a man from all diseases. The gift of sesamum deserves special notice for two reasons, *viz*, that it is the present day and because that it is the only thing performed by all Hindus to the remnant of the various functions mentioned above as being performed in ancient times. It has been reduced at present to the mere gift of sesamum to friends and relations as a mark of affection. The question that naturally occurs to the modern educated mind is as to the propriety of selecting sesamum above all other things as the medium for the expression of one's affection. The answer is that the oil of sesamum is the one oil that lasts long and is least liable to be frozen and thus no fitter medium than this oil could be chosen for expressing constancy and depth of affection. The custom amongst the ancients of offering simple sesamum however, was not much in accord with the romantic tendency of the civilized modern mind and the latter introduced unrefined sugar-gut to be mixed with sesamum indicating thereby the sweet nature of affection along with its constancy. The shabby appearance of gut again, thought the modern, might be mistaken for meanness of heart, the seat of affection, and so melted white sugar was mixed with sesamum instead of giving it a milk-white appearance, the sign of purity. The modern practice of introducing color in the sugared sesamum is undoubtedly unscriptural and may be due to the growing unnaturalness of modern fashions. How and when color came to be mixed with this sugared sesamum is not known.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO. It is satisfactory to the Belgian people that the long-drawn out debate on the Congo in their Parliament should have resulted in the adoption of a resolution offering Belgians the right to annex the Free State without the embarrassing conditions sought to be imposed by the King's letter of last June for the transfer of the Congo State to Belgium. The Chamber expressed its desire that the question of annexation should come before it in the shortest possible time. It also recorded that the Central Committee may hasten their labours and report at an early date. The result is a notable victory for foreign opinion which had so long and vainly protested against the manner in which the Congo State ground down the nation in order avoid the alternative of a deficit. The advocates of reform must not however relax their watchfulness, as it is to be feared that King Leopold's surrender may not be so complete as is supposed.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delhi" with the China Mails has left Colombo on the 10th instant and is expected to arrive here at 7 a.m. on Sunday.

THE London Correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphs:—Exports recommend that block rubber should not exceed three inches in thickness and about one foot long. Each block ought not to exceed 10 lbs. in weight, and the cases should weigh about one hundred weight each. The rubber market is steady at 5*s.* 2½*d.* for fine hard Para. Plantations is in good demand.

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MEN AND EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

FIRST NIGHTS AT WESTMINSTER,

BY

HENRY W. LUCY.

("*Toby, M.P.*" *of* "*Punch.*")

UP to the commencement of the reign of Queen Victoria it was the practice for the Sovereign not only to open Parliament in person but frequently to go down to prorogue it. Whilst the Prince Consort was yet alive the Queen commonly lent to the opening day of re-current sessions the grace and dignity of her presence. Following on her great bereavement the habit of abstention from public ceremonial extended to Parliamentary proceedings. Disraeli, having won his way to the Premiership, the Queen honoured him by personally associating herself with the Parliament that returned him to power. Thrice during his Premiership her Majesty appeared in state at Westminster.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In contemporary record it is stated that on Queen Victoria's first appearance on the Parliamentary scene—she prorogued the Parliament in session at the time of William IV.—she read her speech "in a low sweet clear voice, heard all over the House.' In later times the Queen's voice was not heard. The speech was in charge of the Lord Chancellor who, when Her Majesty was seated on the throne, and the Commons, summoned by Black Rod, had ranged themselves at the Bar, advanced and on bended knee proffered the document. By a gesture of the hand the Queen bade him read it. Thus it came to pass that Queen Victoria opened Parliament without opening her mouth.

King Edward has revived the old custom of reading his speech from the throne. Another alteration connected therewith indicates His Majesty's zeal in all that relates to the functions of the sovereign. Formerly it was the custom for a *communique* to be forwarded to the editors of London morning papers setting forth the heads of the Speech as read at the Ministerial and ex-Ministerial dinners that take place the night before a new session opens. As soon as King Edward came to the throne he put an end to the practice. The purport of the King's Speech, he insisted, shall be made known for the first time when the Sovereign personally communicates it to noble lords and hon. gentlemen bidden for that purpose to the House of Lords.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The whole business of opening a new session does not, as far as the Sovereign is concerned, occupy more than fifteen minutes. The spectacle is worthy the occasion and the setting. For once in the course of the year peers wear their robes, flooding the floor of the House with a mass of colour. It is diversified by the uniforms and Orders of the Foreign Ambassadors, for whom accommodation is provided on the benches to the right of the Woolsack, where in ordinary times the Bishops flock. Here are seen the Turkish Minister in his fez, the only man in the company remaining covered in presence of the Sovereign; the Japanese and Persian Ministers in their gay uniforms: the Members of the Chinese Legation in round high caps and petticoats, looking as if they had just stepped of the panel of a tea chest. Here are the emissaries of the Continental Powers, their breasts ablaze with Orders. Here, before Greece found she could not afford the luxury of a plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, gleamed the Greek Minister in tight white breeches and petticoat of cloth of gold. And here conspicuous by his plain morning dress is found the American Minister.

To the picturesqueness of the scene His Majesty's judges lend their sage countenances, their full bottomed wigs, their ermine gowns. Places are allotted to them on benches immediately before the Woolsack where they sit among the surpliced Bishops. On this rare occasion women have their rights. A considerable portion of the benches on the floor of the House is reserved for the peeresses, whilst other ladies stand the long length of the side galleries. The coming of the Prince and Princess of Wales precedes the arrival of the King. H.R.H. wears the robe of a peer with no difference save that the quaint garment is tied at the throat with white silk ribbon. The Princess is conducted to the Woolsack where she sits with her back to the thronged House, her face to the Throne. Meanwhile the Prince of Wales has taken his seat in the chair set for him to the right of the Throne. As their Royal Highnesses enter, a swift soft rustling sound fills the Chamber. It is the peeresses who, hitherto seated with cloaks covering their shoulders, begin with one accord to throw them off, revealing a flashing light of countless costly jewels.

A HISTORICAL PAGEANT.

On July 7th 1837, Queen Victoria for the first time seated herself on the Throne, she was, we read, dressed in a white satin robe, decorated with jewels, the order on her breast, a mantle of crimson velvet over her shoulders. In 1876, again after long interval present at the opening of Parliament, the white satin frock of girlhood days had given place to a robe of imperial purple, so dark in hue that to the strangers in the crowded gallery facing the Throne it seemed to be unrelieved mourning. On her head, surmounting the white pointed lace cap familiar in many of her portraits at the date, was set a minature crown of diamonds. Round her throat was strung a magnificent necklace of the same precious stones. On her breast the Koh-i-noor flashed like a comet. The jewel of the Order of the Garter glistened on the broad band of blue ribbon that crossed her shoulder. These were unwonted splendours of array, assumed in honour of the state occasion. Contrasting with them, possibly more to the widowed Queen's taste, were the simple black fan she carried, and the black gloves that covered hand and wrist.

Queen Victoria, going to open Parliament, drove through the crowded streets in semi-state. King Edward had dragged from the seclusion in which it long remained the historic glass coach, an indispensable portion of royal procession in full state. Seated therein, the Queen at his side in full view of the cheering multitude, he proceeded at a slow pace through long lanes of densely packed cheering humanity. When the King opens Parliament in person the Chamber of the House of Lords barely suffices to seat peers, peeresses and Foreign Ministers. Accommodation is increased by the introduction of temporary benches placed at right angles with those on which during business hours peers sit. On the other hand, the King being seated on the Throne, the ordinary railed-in space in which it is set, available in ordinary times for Privy Councillors, is kept clear for the high officers of State, such as the Sword Bearer and the carrier of the Cap of Maintenance. Provision is made for a privileged number of the public to assemble in the long corridors within the palace of Westminster, along which the royal procession passes on its way to the Throne.

A STRUGGLE FOR PLACE.

When the King is seated, Black Rod is despatched to summon the faithful Commons to hear the Speech read. The limited space allotted to them at the Bar is ludicrously inadequate to the number desiring to be present and determined to fulfil their desire. In 1876, the novelty of the Sovereign's appearance on the scene creating exceptional interest, there was something approaching a riot. In obedience to the command from the Queen, conveyed by Black Rod, the Speaker steps down from the Chair, and with stately step marches forth. Behind him comes the Sergeant-at-arms shouldering the Mace. Then follow the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the principal Ministers and ex-Ministers. In the rear come a surging mass of private Members.

In 1876 Disraeli, being Premier, led the procession of Members. All went well till the central hall was passed, there remaining the last lap of the corridor leading to the House of Lords. Here the mob behind broke bounds. Forging ahead they almost swept the frail Premier off his feet, carrying the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms up to the Bar of the House of Lords as if on the crest of an angry wave. Some Members were seriously hurt in the fray. It was said later in the Smoke Room that Dizzy straightway made up his mind never again to peril his precious life by repeating the journey. That, of course, was Stock Room humour. As a matter of historic fact, there the Queen opened the next session in person, he had assumed the dignity of Earl of Beaconsfield and from comfortable quarters at the right hand of his Sovereign had the satisfaction of witnessing renewal of the ugly rush of his old colleagues in the Commons.

In order to avoid repetition of the disorderly scene when King Edward opened his first Parliament arrangements were made for balloting for places in the Speaker's procession and at the Bar of the Lords. The number being limited to the space available, all now goes well. But the vast majority of Commoners are left out in the cold.

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THE MILL INDUSTRY O. BOMBAY.

A New Mill Established.

A LARGE number of European ladies and Europe and Native gentlemen assembled on Thursday aft. noon at Naigaum Road, Dadar, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the "Spring" Mills to l started by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturin Company, Limited. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Wadia is the Chairman of the Company, and the other Directors are Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. William Reid, and Mr. R. N. Wadia, all of whom were present at the ceremony except Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who was absent owing to indisposition. The land purchased for the new mill covers an area of about al 50,000 of square yards, and lies conveniently between the Naigaum Road and Sewree. A shamiana had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors invited to witness the ceremony, and a small dais had been provided for the directors.

Mr. Nusserwanji N. Wadia, in addressing the meeting gave an account of the formation of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company. He said:—During the long period that my late father was connected with the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit in the management of the Maneckjee Petit Mills, it was naturally usual for them to purchase Turkey Red and Fancy yarns of English Dye for their Looms. This suggested to them the idea whether the process of dyeing could be done in this country, using the yarn manufactured by the Maneckjee Petit Mills. With this view Mr. Peter Harrower of 134 Bath Street, Glasgow, was communicated with. At that time Mr. Harrower found out that the firm of Messrs. Matheson and Alston had ceased work. Mr. Harrower therefore put himself in communication with Mr. Alston, a partner in that firm, and with the late Mr. William Reid, who used to be the Manager of this firm's work, and after satisfactory negotiations had been established, the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and my late father asked Mr. Reid to come out to Bombay with a view to completing final arrangements. Mr. Reid arrived in Bombay in March 1879, and upon due consideration and after visiting various parts of this Presidency in search of a suitable site for the works, both my late father and he came to the conclusion that taking all circumstances into account, it would be more suitable to locate dye works at Dadar on the seashore. Two things led them to that conclusion, good pure water from the town's mains and the facility of discharging the used up-water direct into the sea. It was resolved to start the works in joint and equal partnership between the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Mr. John S. Alston, my late father, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., and Mr. William Reid; but in order to restrict the liability of the partners it was agreed to form a Joint Stock Company adding the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and the late Mr. Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Wadia, as other shareholders to meet the requirements of the Indian Companies Act. Accordingly, Mr. Alston came out in June 1879 and the Company was registered on the 23rd of August 1879. A piece of land measuring about 16,000 sq Indian yards on the foreshore at Dadar was purchased for the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit laid the foundation stone of the Mills on the 13th of September 1879. Plans were made, a small building was put up and the work of dyeing yarn was started on the 23rd of February 1880. It was further arranged that my late father should conduct the purchase and sale of yarn and generally receive and pay money for carrying on the business of the Company, and Mr. John S. Alston and the late Mr. William Reid should look after the works at Dadar. The first three years of the working of the Company resulted in a big loss, and had it not been for the timely financial help of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit in lending to the Company over two lakhs of Rupees it would have ceased to exist, but after a certain time, and upon the works of the Company being to some extent enlarged when they turned out a reasonable quality of yarn, a favourable turn was taken and the Company began first to cover expenses, and then to make a profit. After 1884 the productions of these Dye Works began to acquire a reputation in the market, and to meet the demand it was found necessary to again enlarge them. Accordingly the capital of the Company was increased in 1885 to 2 lakhs, in 1886 to 4 lacs, in 1887 to 8 lacs and in 1900 to 12 lacs of Rupees, each time further enlarging the works of the Company. All these shares were taken up from time to time by the original partners. Thus the energy, skill and ability of the original partners resulted in the large Dye-Works at Dadar covering an area of over 20 acres of ground. Although they had often thought of erecting a spinning Mill in connection with this Company, nothing was done until last June, when Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. William Reid and myself were in England and met Mr. Alston in London, and resolved to establish a Spinning and Weaving Mill as a part of this Company. Having the necessary authority the directors purchased nearly 1,50,000 sq. yards of ground where we have now assembled, and on the 14th day of September 1906, or exactly 27 years to a day after the foundation stone of the original dye-works was laid, the first sod was dug and erection of the Mills started. You will see before you the progress with the foundations that has been made in the last three months and we have now assembled to lay the corner stone of the buildings of the New Mills (Loud applause.)

At the request of Mr. Reid, Mrs. Ness N.usserwanjee Wadia, who was dressed in European costume, performed admist the cheers of those present, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building for the new mills. The same gentleman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her for gracefully performing the ceremony. An adjournment was then made to the refreshment tables, and the proceedings terminated.

KARACHI'S "OBSOLETE" FACILITIES.

The Merchants of Karachi and the Port Trustees will read with considerable amusement Sir Bradford Leslie's recent pronouncement on Karachi's harbour facilities which, in the opinion of the Chairman of the Southern Punjab Railway, are not only insufficient but obsolete. Sir Bradford Leslie also considers the improvements and extensions now in course of preparation and construction, "inadequate and not of the radical nature that they should be." Seeing that the developments now in hand have the approval of the Expert Advisory Committee, the Port Trustees, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and indeed of everybody most intimately connected with the import, export and shipping trades of Karachi, the general feeling that Sir Bradford Leslie's remarks will call forth will be: "Let the cobbler stick to his last." When the Chairman of the southern Punjab Railway deplores the delays and congestion of traffic consequent upon the inadequate supply of rolling stock he strikes a chord in which all will most feelingly join—for indeed the grievance is a very serious one; but when he delivers himself of the opinion that Karachi's existing port facilities are obsolete, then plainly he does not know what he is talking about, for the truth is that the shipping facilities at Keamari are amongst the best in the world—a fact of which the mercantile and shipping communities who use the same are fully aware.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE Portuguese Gunboat "Rio Sado,' under the command of Captain C. C. F. daSilva, sailed yesterday for Goa.

AT All Souls' Church, Langham Place, on Saturday afternoon December. 22, Prince Shumshere Singh, son of the Hon. Kunwar, Sir Harnam Singh, K. C. I. E., and grandson of the late Raja of Kapurthala, was married to Miss Juliette Alice Maud Anderson d' Auquier, daughter of the late Rev. E. C. d'Auquier and Mrs. d' Auquier, of Brighton Grove, Manchester. The Rev. J. W. Whiting preformed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. F. S. Webster, and Dr. Sutton Pratt gave the bride away. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de China draped with old Brussels lace and a coronet of real orange blossom, covered with a tulle veil. Little Master Reggie Sutton Pratt carried her train, and there were also three bridesmaids—Miss Emilie d'Auquier, sister of the bride; Miss Alma d'Auquier her niece; and Miss Pelham Grubb—who wore dresses of white colienne with yokes of tucked chiffon and green silk sashes, while their white felt hats were wreathed with green and bronze chrysanthemums. Mr. William Cobby acted as best man. After Mrs. d'Auquier's reception at the Langham Hotel, the bride and bridegroom left for Tunbridge Wells.

THE NEW SHAH.

NO MOURNING AT TEHERAN.

The Sultan's Sympathy.

OUTRAGE ON EUROPEANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Apart from the flags on the Legations being at half-mast, there are no signs of mourning at Teheran. No shops are closed, and even the Military College, where the late Shah's sons grandsons and nephews are students, is open as usual.

The Sultan of Turkey is much affected by the death of the Shah, and has telegraphed his condolences to Teheran.

Twelve Persian Cossacks yesterday attacked one British subject and one Austrian, who were superintending repairs to a bridge. The Britisher was shot at and had his helmet pierced, but neither of the men was hurt.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Departure for the East.

KING'S AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

His Majesty the King bade an affectionate farewell to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to-day.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

It is officially explained that while the Duke of Connaught's expenses as Inspector-General will be borne by the Government, His Royal Highness pays every penny of the cost of the private portion of his tour.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS.

Lodz' Chief of Police Killed.

MANY ARRESTS IN WARSAW.

PAVLOFF'S MURDERER SENTENCED.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Colonel Andreieff, Chief of Police at Lodz, was shot dead in the street to-day. A patrol fired a volley which wounded some passers-by, and the assassin escaped.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Owing to an informer the police at Warsaw have arrested one hundred terrorists and seized 41 Mauser revolvers.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The assassin of General Pavloff has been court-martialled and will be hanged to night.

NEW SHIPPING MOVE.

The Rush for Southampton.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

It is announced that the liners of the Hamburg-American East Asia Service will shortly call at Southampton.

CABINET CHANGES.

The New Educational Minister.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The *Tribune* announces that Mr. Augustine Birrell will succeed Mr. Bryce as Secretary for Ireland, and that Mr. Lewis Harcourt, at present First Commissioner of Works, will probably succeed Mr. Birrell as Minister for Education.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

Still the Question for the Elections.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The German semi-official Press is vigorously urging the importance of Colonial issues. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* daily publishes figures demonstrating the value of the Colonies, especially Damaraland.

THE RAND GOLD MINES.

Record Output.

LONDON JANUARY 11.

There was a record output of gold in the Rand in December of 550,167 ounces.

THE CAPE LOAN.

Fully Covered.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Cape loan has been fully covered.

NATAL'S FINANCES.

New Loan Issued.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Natal loan of £725,000 has now been issued.

JAPAN'S WAR DEBT.

Conversion Loan Shortly Expected.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Japanese conversion loan is expected very shortly.

HIRED TRANSPORT "ASSAYE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The hired Transport Assaye is to make an additional journey to and from India leaving Southampton on the outward voyage on the 9th of March. The date of sailing from Bombay on the homeward journey will be notified shortly.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

AFGHANISTAN'S INDEPENDENCE.

Effect of Anglo-Russian Entente.

PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS FROM INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The *Times* says it ought not to be difficult to show the Amir that if the negotiations for an Anglo-Russian *Entente* are successful, it can only result in fortifying his independence and removing any threat of danger to the integrity of his dominions. The *Times* trusts he will carry back only enjoyable recollections of his visit which has had a most auspicious opening at Agra.

THE GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGRA, JANUARY 11.

Cold and bleak though the afternoon was yesterday it in no way marred the delightful Viceregal Garden Party which attracted a large and fashionable gathering who fully appreciated the lavish hospitality of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto. By 5 o'clock the elegantly laid out grounds were bustling with life and good humour. A bevy of fair ladies in their freshest and prettiest toilettes, men radiant in all their glory of scarlet and other picturesque uniforms, and others in the conventional frock coat moved gaily to and fro amidst the exhilarating strains of the Viceroy's string band and the band of the Cameronians and Pipers, who shared the musical honours alternately.

Prominent among those present were the principal Ruling Chiefs now gathered here, notably the the Maharajas Scindia, Bikanir, Dholpur, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal in a pale pink robe, closely veiled and accompanied by her lady companion, Maharajas of Kishengarh, Sir Pratab Singh Bahadur of Idar, the Maharaja of Benares, the Nawab of Rampur and practically all the other Indian Chiefs and Noblemen while the official element was strongly represented by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Lord Kitchener, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz Sir Alfred and Lady Gaselee, Sir Louis and Lady Dane and Mrs. Henry; General and Lady Locke Elliot, Sir John and Lady Stanley, Sir James Willcocks, and many other distinguished people were mingling in the fete. But perhaps the chief centre of attraction was His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan in full morning European dress, wearing a black fur cap and attended by his Sardars and the principal members of his Staff, all attired in the same dress as their Royal Master.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto attended by the Foreign Secretary received the Amir and introduced him to the several Chiefs of India with whom he conversed pleasantly in English and Urdu, His Highness remarking to the Nawab of Rampur that he had read of his illustrious house in history, observing in Persian that Rampur should learn Pushtu and explaining his remark to Lady Minto in English. It is observable that the Amir has a slight impediment in his speech though not of a very pronounced type. His Highness moved freely about the ground bowing acknowledgements here or smiling recognition there and thoroughly enjoying himself during the afternoon. Altogether it may safely be said the Amir's reception has been very gratifying to him, while those who have had the privilege of coming in personal contact with His Highness are charmed by his simple manners and courteous dignity.

The Amir has made himself extremely popular and his close and personal great admiration and things has secured him remarkable character and fast friendships. Another trait and genial characteristic of the Amir is his witty humour which is reflected in his open countenance. It is said of the Amir by his personal staff that His Highness is an extremely practical man, and pays due regard to religious duties, hailing all Mahomedans in his camp to daily morning and evening prayers. Yesterday His Highness was seen in his camp laying out in the sun a carpet brought for the Viceroy which got wet. At the Viceroy's Garden Party the Amir partook freely of the refreshments served on the grounds, which were most tastefully laid out and had been transformed into a little Eden. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto solicitous after the enjoyment and comfort of their guests were seen making themselves very attentive, distributing their attentions to one and all.

As a bright and successful social function yesterday's Garden Party will live long in men's minds European and Native alike, all taking away happy impressions of their Excellencies' hospitality. By 7 o'clock last evening the gathering had dispersed, the Amir taking his leave of Lord and Lady Minto at 6-30 p.m.

VISIT TO FATEHPUR SIKRI.

AGRA, JANUARY 11.

To-day opened with cold foggy weather, but we have been favoured with the much-needed bright sunshine throughout the day. In the forenoon the Amir drove to the turreted ruins of Emperor Akbar's deserted palace at Fatehpuri Sikri, some 22 miles out, also visiting the Shrine of the hermit Saint Sheikh Salem Chisti. Tradition runs that this hermit was visited at his cave at Fathepur Sikri by Emperor Akbar and his Empress whose children had died in infancy in order that by the seers intercession an heir might be born to them. Prince Salim was then bornwho afterwards became Emperor Jehangir, Fatehpur Sikri being built in commemoration of the event. Akbar later transferring his Court to Agra on the commencement of the building in Fort in A D 1571. The City, since deserted has decayed, into picturesque ruins, The Amir afterwards attended prayer at Agra at Jumma Musjid and later in the afternoon was a guest at the Lieutenant-Governor Hewett's Garden Party and Gymkhana.

Later a very brilliant and successful function was held at Macdonell Park, the beatiful view of the Taj Mahal forming a background of picture. All the rank and fashion at Agra were present. There were many exceedingly pretty dresses, among the ladies and presence of the most of high ruling Native Chiefs richly adorned and wearing priceless gems, served to enhance the brilliancy of the spectacle. Lord Kitchener was noticeable in mufti amongst the host of other distinguished officers both civil and military. The band of the King's Hussars under Bandmaster Broughton, also the band of the Royal Welch Regiment, under Bandmaster Moir, were in attendance and vied in rendering an excellent programme.

There were numerous entries for each event of the Gymkhana some of which afforded considerable diversion.

The First Item, Individual Tent-Pegging which was well contested was won by Captain Atkinson.

The Second Event Tandem Driving for Ladies, was won by Mrs. Cookson.

The Third Event, Blindfold Race, was won by Miss Ivens and Mr. Hutchinson.

Fourth Event Whistling Stakes, was won by Miss Bletsoe and Major Vaughan.

Fifth Event Musical Chairs, Ladies Mounted, was won by Lady Ruby Elliot.

Sixth event not-at-home Stakes was won by Mrs. Cookson and Captain Atkinson. The prominent feature of programme was a musical ride by the 18th Kings Hussars, specially arranged for the benefit of the Amir'. The Hussars splendidly turned out with home pattern busbies their glittering lances bearing Gay tricolored pennants and were mounted for effect on white and bay horses.

Series of intricate and graceful evolutions were completed without flaw or at least hesitation testifying to excellent training by riding Master Captain Rechie. The exhibition may be stated a masterpiece of splendid military horsemanship and the 15th Hussars on this occasion before the Amir ably sustained the reputation of British Cavalry as the best in the world.

The Amir has now witnessed displays by each arm of service and to-morrow attends the Grand Review of Agra Concentration.

At the close of to-day's programme Lady Minto supported by the Amir, Colonel Macmohon and other British officers distributed prizes to winners at the Gymkhana. The Amir was in excellent spirt and is believed to have perpetrated a pun during the afternoon for the special delectation of her Excellency's party. The Amir tenderly shook hands with Lady Minto at the departure with many graceful courtesies

LATER.

The State Dinner at the Viceroy's camp, this night, was a most brilliant and successful function. There were a very large number of distinguished guests who were invited to meet His Highness the Amir. Among those that sat at table were:—

His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, G. C. M. G., His Honour Sir John Hewett, K. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., I. C. S., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, His Excellency General the Right Hon'ble Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B., O. M., K. C. M. G., B. E., Commander-in-Chief in India, His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Ordinary Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C., Ordinary Member of the Council of His Excellency the Govenor-General, the Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A., Ordinary member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.I.E., C.S., Ordinary Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General; His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratap Sing Bahadur of Idar, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., His Highness the Nawab of Rampur; His Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Right Hon'ble Baron Wenlock, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. B., His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, K. C. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, the Hon'ble Sir John Stanley, Kt., K. C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces; General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., Commanding the Forces, Eastern Command, also Commanding the Agra Concentration; General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D.S.O., Commanding the Forces, Western Command; the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K. C. S. I., Chief Commissioner and Agent to H. E. the Governor-General, in the North Western Frontier Province, the Hon'ble Major Sir Arthur McMahon, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Agent to H. E. the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the Hon'ble Major Hugh Daly, C. S. I., C. I. E., Agent to H. E. the Governor-General in Central India, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, C. S. I., I. C. S., Agent to H. E. the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, Merwara, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S., Resident in Mysore; Kanwar Sir Kanvir Singh, K. C. S. I., of Patiala, Lieutenant General Sir Charles Egerton, G. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding 9th Secunderabad Division, Lieutenant-General Sir E. Locke Elliot, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding 8th Infantry Division; Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, I.C.S. Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General and Commissioner of Agra, the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lall, member of the Legislative Council, of His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Louis Dane K. C. I. E., I. C. S. I., I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; Major-General G. Henry, C.B., K.C.G. Commanding 7th Infantry Division, Major-General J. E. Nixon, C. B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India and Commanding the Cavalry Division Agra Concentration. Major General A. R. Martin C. B., Adjutant-General in India; Major-General R. A. P., Clements C. B. D. S. O. Commanding the Viceroy's Escorts, Major-General H. C. Sclater, C. B. R. A., Quarter-Master General in India, Surgeon General C. B. Slaughter, A. M. S. Principal Medical Officer Agra Concentration, Major-General Sir J. Willcocks K. C. M. G. D. S. O. Commanding Nowshera Brigade; Major-General J. Spens C.B., Commanding 19th Infantry Brigade and A. D. C. to His Majesty the King, the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C. S. I., I. C. S., Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces and Member of the Legislative Council of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Mr. Rose Scott, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. White, Member of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Secretary to the Governor of Bombay in the P. W. Dept, the Hon'ble Mr. A. McRobert, Member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce; the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in the Public Works Department, the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Hose I. C. S., member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Financial Secretary of the United Provinces, the Hon'ble Mr. Greeves, I. C. S., member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the United Provinces; the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holmes, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, the Hon'ble Colonel R. D. Murray, M. B., I. M. S., a member of Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, the Right Hon'ble P. C. Count Sala, Attache to the French Embassy in London; Mr. A. G. W. Mahon M. P., Viscount Grimson, Captain the Hon'ble Guy Baring, M. P., Cold-stream Guards, the Nawab of Loharu, K. C. I. E, Mr. A. B, Kettlewell, I. C. S. Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Sir Harold Stuart, K. C. V. O., C. S. I., I. C. S., Director of Criminal Intelligence; Brigader-General J. S. S. Barker, C.B., R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery, Amir's Concentration, Agra, Brigadier-General C. L. Woolcombe, Commanding 22nd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General H. Mullaly C.B., R.E., in charge of military Operation Section; Raja Sir Harnamsingh, K.C.I.E., Mr. R.M. Dane, C.I.E. Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue; Mr. G.A. Tweedy, I.C.S., Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division in charge; H. H. the Nabab of Rampur and others.

(The concluding portion of this message was not received till the time of going to press.)

The State Dinner.

CAMP, AGRA, JANUARY 12.

The Polo Tournament for the International Cup presented by His Excellency the Viceroy was continued yesterday on the Parade Ground. Further games will be played to-day.

The morning broke cloudy with a thick mist hanging over the camps, but it has since cleared up, bright sunshine taking up the early threatening rain.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Garden Party and Gymkhana takes place this afternoon at Macdonald Park and at 8 o'clock this evening the State Dinner at the Viceroy's Camp for His Highness the Amir. This will close the day's functions.

SPECIAL PARADE SERVICE.

A Special Parade Service programme has been arranged for Sunday the 13th instant at 11·30, at which the Bishop of Lukknow will take part. The service begins with that beautiful hymn "O God our help," and after the blessing the National Anthem will be sung, the service also concluding with the same.

A word might be said regarding the excellent catering arrangements of Palleti who catered for the Prince of Wales' visit here, having charge of the catering for the Visitors' Camp. Everything that the *Chefs'* art can devise to please the most fastidious palate has been carefully thought out. His Highness the Amir has conveyed in very gratifying terms to the Viceroy his gratification at all that has been done for his reception and visit.

EXHIBITION OF CAVALRY WORK.

It has been arranged to give H. H. the Amir an exhibition of Cavalry Work, on Monday at Agra, over the ground on which the Grand Review will take place. Ten regiments with two Horse Artillery Batteries and some field guns will be manœuvred.

OUTSIDE ENTERTAINMENTS.

CAMP AGRA, JANUARY 11.

The O'Connor Opera Company which is playing here for a short engagement during the Amir's Visit presented "Sergeant Brew" at the Regimental Theatre last night before a very large audience who were convulsed over the happy situations in the Musical Comedy, the leading characters being admirably sustained by O'Connor himself, as Low Comedian of no mean order, interpreting the role of Sergeant Brew with side splitting humour and Miss Fremmner as a plausible and fascinating Society Lady, who is hopelessly involved in operations of a burglarious gang, playing the part of an adventuress with the most correct conception of the part she interprets. The duets by O'Connor and Miss Fremmner brought down the house with rounds of deafening applause. The Company is a very strong one and is attracting Bumper houses. Amongst other amusements are the Royal Bioscope Company and the Paris Eletric Biograph Company, both shows drawing large houses nightly.

CAMP ARRANGEMENTS.

It speaks well for the Camping arrangements that the tents have withstood the rains for the past two days, none leaking. Conservancy and lighting arrangements are also very good, the Visitors' comfort being well looked after, the entire credit for which is due to Captain Pinney and Mr. Bramley, the Superintendent of Police.

A MOHAMEDAN WELCOME.

The Indian Daily Telegraph says:—We welcome his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and we trust his stay in Agra for the next few days will be a very pleasant one. All that can be done to ensure this, will be done, of that there is no doubt, and when the time for departure arrives, his Majesty will, we feel certain, have stored up kindly recollections there of to which it will be ever a joy to him to turn in days to come. Much has been seen already by his Majesty to testify to the justice and firmness with which India is governed and much in that direction will yet be seen by him. And throughout he will find, as doubtless he has found already, that with a very few exceptions, they are too trifling to be noticed more conspicuously than in this manner, the people of India are loyal of British rule, realising its strict impartiality and its stability, and as a Mahomedan, and a ruler of Mahomedans, it will afford him great pleasure indeed to note that as a community none is more loyal to the British Raj, more unflinching in its devotion to the British cause than the Mahomedan community. Despite the keen test to which that loyalty has been but in a certain Province of India quite recently it is unwavering, and Mahomedans throughout the country are prepared to risk all in proof thereof. It is very pleasing to the Mahomedans that the visit of the Amir should coincide with the birth of a new Mahomedan Party, a political Party, pledged to uphold loyalty to the British Government and to advance the interests and protect the rights of Mahomedans throughout the country, to make the task of governing an easier one than it has been of late, and to take its share of the responsibility in shaping India's destiny fearlessly, and in full consciousness of the proud past it is able to play therein. For his Majesty comes amongst them not merely as a friend, but as a brother—a brother Musulman. He stands for Islam and Islam's strength, and his presence must inspire them with hopes for the future of their religion. A future which shall summon great men to their aid, men of deep intellectual and of spiritual capacity, who shall lead them on to higher things. For the awakening of Mahomedans in India has come, the fire has been kindled and aught that tends to advance Mahomedan interests henceforth must cause that fire to burn still brighter, till its glow shall permeate every Mahomedan homestead throughout India with its revivifying and uplifting influence. The Mahomedan united front in the cause of progress will appeal to the Amir, as it must appeal to every Mahomedan, and when he realises that the dauntless energy which has inspired the movement has issued from the fountain head of education, may not one cherish the hope that the object lesson will be one not given in vain, that his Majesty, comprehending the incalculable benefits of education, will be constrained to imitate in his own land amongst his own subjects, that educational system which has done so much for his fellow-religionists in India! Memorable indeed will be the present visit of the Amir to India if as a result thereof the good seed of education is sown throughout Afghanistan, to give forth an abundant harvest for all time to come. We cannot conceive of aught that could possibly unity Afghanistan more strongly in the bonds of friendship with India than that her people taught to realise their responsibilities as brother Mahomedans to the Mahomedans of India should fraternize freely with them and by proclaiming for them that friendship Islam inculcates in the hearts and minds of all true Mussalmans, not only for Mussalmans, but for all men, should safeguard them as British subjects from all dangers of foreign invasion. That sense of security which pervades India to-day which is due to peace, a long and settled peace, which India in the past never knew, his Majesty the Amir will note also, since it will serve as the key-note to his progress throughout his tour and it cannot fail to make a deep impression upon him, for, as a student of Islam, he is bound to search for that which shall aid him in establishing harmony amongst his own people, to learn that which shall aid him in the task of governing wisely and well. And if in addition to the benefit of education his Majesty realise the benefit of peace to this country will be blessing of peace, his visit will be to the one of inestimable value to the world and to interests of humanity.

BOMBAY ARRANGEMENTS.

His Majesty the Amir will arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 11th February, and will put up in the bungalow which Government resumed from Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy. It is expected that his Highness's retinue will not number more than six hundred, some of whom will be quartered in Rookji Mudjis bungalow on the Walkeshwar Road near Government House, while the rest will be encamped at Chowpatti. The list of arrangements during the four days the Amir will be in Bombay will be published in due course. His Majesty will quit the city at the Apollo Bundar at 2·30 p.m. on the 14th February, embarking for Karachi.

FRAUD AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Alleged False Death Certificate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

A case, now being heard before the High Court, is described as a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the New York Insurance Company. Policies were taken out for Rs. 65,000. According statements of Counsel, claimants then went to Campbell Medical Hospital and obtained by bribing a Babu a moribund patient who was represented as Sital Prasad the insuree. The case is proceeding. The events occurred thirteen years ago.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Relief Returns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Seventy-thousand persons were in receipt of relief in Bengal, almost wholly in Darbanga, and 176 in Sylhet, during the week ending January the 5th.

The report on the scarcity area in the United Provinces is as follows:—Rain urgently needed in Gorakpur; crops in good condition except in parts of that tract where damage is reported both from rust and deficient moisture and irrigation, and weeding; and cane pressing continues; markets are full; prices have fallen slightly but are still high. numbers on relief are on works 377, on gratuitious relief 1,613 in poor houses 352, total 2,342,

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India, dated 9th January:—

Rain during week in parts Surat, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts and insects in parts Hyderabad, by recent rain in parts Kanara and Belgaum, withering in parts Deccan and Bijapur and generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed and threshing continues. Cotton picking progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach, Deccan and Kathiwar. Supply of the drinking water generally sufficient. Water for irrigation purpose adequate except in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, Agricultural stock sufficient except in Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder supply sufficient. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Deccan 10 per cent, above normal to 24 per cent, less than normal, and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent, below.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

Further Hearing at Dhond.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 11.

The case in which eleven villagers were charged with committing an assault on Lieutenants Ramsay and Whyte at the village of Pimpri near Purandhar at the end of November, was resumed before the Collector and District Magistrate at Dhond yesterday when the defence was taken up by Mr. Apte, pleader for all the accused.

The *Kulkarni* of Pimpri on being examined produced a document purporting to show that one of the accused was employed under him till the end of November and therefore was not present at the time of the assault. The Court carefully scrutinized the document and found it dated 'December' long after the assault. The *Kulkarni* was thereupon warned not to leave the precincts of the Court and the Magistrate intimated that he would consider whether the witness should not be prosecuted for giving false evidence.

Oral evidence was given on behalf of the other accused to prove an *alibi*, and the accused themselves having denied being present at the assault.

Mr. Apte argued the case for the defence. He maintained that even if the Officers' story was true, and there was no reason to suppose it was incorrect, the point for the Court to consider was whether the villagers, under Section 100 of the I. P. C. were not justified in exercising their right of private defence. The villagers were attracted to the spot by the hue and cry of two girls who, in their ignorance, imagined that the Officers, armed with guns, intended to shoot at them. The villagers assembled before the Officers without the least intention of creating a disturbance, and their presence under these circumstances did not constitute an unlawful assembly. It was only when they saw one of the Officers shoulder his gun that an altercation took place which subsequently resulted in an affray, the villagers being under the impression that the Officer intended to fire at them; and to defend themselves they over-powered the Officers. But the question was whether the accused were the identical assailants. It was admitted that, at the time, the Officers were in an excited state, that it was not possible for them to clearly recognise their assailants. Lieutenant Whyte admitted that he may have made a mistake in regard to the identification of one of his assailants. It was just as likely he may have made a mistake as regards the lot. The men who were identified, all belonged to the village of Pimpri. If they were brought in from some other village and were unconcerned in the assault, the Officers probably would still have pointed to them as being those concerned in the affray.

Judgment was deferred till to-day.

THE LATE DAVAR OF SURAT

Mass Meeting to Express Condolences.

SIR C. OLLIVANT'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JANUARY 10.

An unprecedentedly large and densely crowded meeting was held this evening in the Municipal Hall at Surat under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, at the invitation of His Holiness the Sirdar Maljanji Saheb of the Bohras, the Honourable Syed Zainel-Edroos Saheb, The Nagarseth of the City, and Khan Bahadur Doctor Dossabhai Pestonji, in order to pass resolutions expressive of the deep sympathy of the people of all classes and creeds in the city for the sad loss that they had suffered through the death of the Venerable old Davar Saheb of the Parsis who in his day and time was a most prominent and useful citizen. Also to express their extreme sympathy for the sad bereavement which the family of the deceased have suffered, and, on behalf of the entire city to send a letter of heartfelt condolences to the new Davar under the signature of the President. Enthusiastic and appreciative speeches were made by the leaders of the several communities and with the unanimous and hearty concurrence of the immense concourse of people, all the resolutions were passed. The letter above referred to was there and then signed by the President and the Honourable Syed Zain Edroos and Khan Bahadur Doctor Dossabhai were requested by the Collector to go as deputation to deliver the letter to the new Davar Saheb.

Everybody was pleased at the extraordinary homage that was paid to this ancient and noble Parsi family.

The meeting dispersed with a cordial vote of thanks to the worthy President.

The Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant who with his lady paid a flying visit of a few hours to Surat to lay a few wreaths of flowers on the tomb of their beloved son, drove over immediately they had paid this loving tribute to the dead, on a visit of condolence to the new Davar Saheb.

A large body of old friends met at short notice to pay their respects to Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant at the house of the Honourable Syed Zain Edroos whose guests they were.

After breakfast there they left Surat by the midday train for Ahmedabad.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT.

Hon'ble Mr. Benton's letter to the Sind Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Benton, Inspector General of Irrigation writes a letter to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce expressing his regret that he was unable to accept the invitation of the Chamber to dine with them at the Sind Club, Karachi, and remarking that vast developments of irrigation are possible in Sind—extensions unequalled by any which remain unsanctioned in India—and that strenuous efforts are being and will continue to be made to attain the execution of these schemes.

THE LUCKNOW FIRE.

Relief for the Sufferers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 10.

Subscription lists have been issued on behalf of the sufferers by the recent Lucknow fire. The case of Madame Pauline is very hard as she has lost absolutely all she possessed, and she is a widow with three dependent children. The object of the appeal is to enable her to open business in Naini Tal in March. The Misses Petter suffered very heavily also, five thousand rupees worth of goods having been completely destroyed, and they are seriously handicapped in having lost their place of business.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Toogood, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. M. H, Arnott, Superintendent of Works, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer until further orders.

Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Officiating Superintending Engineer, United Provinces is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. Stanley proceeding on long leave.

Mr. A. A. Richardson, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Katibar-Godageri Railway.

Mr. P. H. Mullin, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Simla Detachment this year will be formed by the 38th Dogras.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

CABINET CHANGES.

Christmas in Jail.

BRITAIN IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

I hope it will not hurt the feelings of the Venerable President of the National Congress if I say that the British public at the present moment are much more interested in the question on everybody's lips: "Who is to succeed Mr. Bryce?" than in Mr. Nauroji's address at Calcutta though that pronouncement has been reported here at quite unusual length. There are not, happily for them, many politicians at present in town, but amongst those who are compelled for their sins to spend the Christmas holidays in town the opinion widely prevails that the new Chief Secretary will be either Mr. Birrell or Mr. Churchill. And this is said by those who are aware of the fact that the brilliant young Under Secretary for the Colonies—and he is brilliant whatever else he may be—is not exactly *persona grata* to the Nationalist party. It is whispered that they have conveyed an intimation to "Sir Henry"—as the Prime Minister is styled by his colleagues who do not indulge in the newspaper man's familiarity of calling him "C.B."—that they will not have Mr. Churchill at any price. I do not suppose that they have gone quite so far as this, but it is notorious to people behind the scenes that they would prefer somebody else, and if they have made any representations on the subject they cannot in the circumstances be ignored. It does not follow, however, that their views would be allowed to overweigh other considerations favourable to Mr. Churchill. Almost every member of the Cabinet has been mentioned in connection with the Chief Secretaryship including Mr. Morley, though I could state two or three good reasons against his acceptance of a more arduous and thankless position than the one he now adorns, though thanks to some of his own political friends it is not exactly a bed of roses. I have heard it said—I do not know what authority there is for the statement—that he finds his present position rather irksome and exacting. He is, of course, getting on in years but he is not an old man, in the Parliamentary sense at any rate and I am inclined to doubt the suggestion that he is signing for an office of greater ease like that, for example, now occupied by one of his predecessors, Sir Henry Fowler, the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. The change from the India Office to the Duchy would not only mean less work but less pay—though the question of money would never enter into the calculations of a man like Mr. Morley. The salary of the Secretary of State for India is £5,000; that of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster £2,000. The Chief Secretary for Ireland receives £4,425; the President of the Board of Education £2,000 and the Under Secretary for the Colonies £1,500. At present there is no Parliamentary Under Secretary for India and one hears unsophisticated people saying how much this must increase Mr. Morley's work. They little know the small part played by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the work of the India Office, except on the rare occasions when the Secretary of State sits like Viscount Cross in the House of Lords, and even then the Under Secretary is merely the mouthpiece of his Chief. I have said that almost every member of the Cabinet has been spoken of as a candidate for the Irish appointment—what is more surprising is the introduction of the name of an outsider like Sir Algernon West. How and why he was brought into the field I cannot imagine. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* sent me better than this when on Saturday he referred to a rumour "that Sir Antony MacDonnell is to be the new Chief Secretary and is to have charge of the Irish Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons." Startling as this was it was not quite so startling as the latest rumour that the Irish portfolio may be given to Mr. John Redmond! The force of rumour could no further go.

"SATAN'S CAPTIVES."

A number of women "martyrs" in the cause of Female suffrage have spent an unhappy Christmas in Holloway Gaol. They had as companion the only man who has yet taken an active part in the raids on St. Stephen's, Mr. Bayard Simmons. They complain bitterly of their treatment, the chief grievance being the receipt of tracts urging them to avoid strong drink and styling them "Satan's Captives." These documents were thoughtfully sent to them on Christmas morning by a well-meaning missionary, ever on the watch to snatch brands from the burning. While the innuendo that Satan and the Government are in part, earnest and denied, the prisoners, for the most part, Mission's well-educated women, fiercely resent the gratuitous advice to avoid the paths of sin. Meanwhile, public interest is becoming somewhat sated to the continual arrest of the "suffragettes" and Miss Frances H. Low, in a letter to the *Times*, ably pleads the cause of the great mass of women who heartily disapprove of the whole movement for enfranchisement. She writes:—

We believe that we women are not a class separated from men and having opposing interests, but a part of the human race, whose interests are identical with those of the best men. Roughly speaking, we hold that we are adequately represented by the most progressive and enlightened men; and even where men's prejudices might perhaps seem to operate against ours, we hold that the wisest mode of converting their prejudices, of making men see that woman's highest good is their highest good and the nation's highest good is not by the introduction of the sex element, to be followed by sex legislature (the "equal standard of morals" is avowedly to be in the forefront of the woman's programme), not by heightening and intensifying this disastrous antagonism, but by all means in our power in pressing forward our goal, that all good and enlightened legislation advances the woman's cause.

She continues:—

If we feel we are adequately represented by the most enlightened men, we are convinced that the mass of women will not represent our truest, highest interests. We expect confidently to see in politics what we now see in journalism—*viz.*, the interests and tastes and sentiments of the thoughtful, cultivated, intellectual women swamped by the tastes, sentiments, and interest of the mass of all educated, uncultured, trivial minded women whose most absorbing interests are dress and society gossip. We shall see the same deterioration in political ideals as we have seen in those of the newspapers which are written by women and cater for women. There has been ample and magnificent opportunity to so educate women to handle great public questions, to raise the national conscience, in the scores of journals solely devoted to the pursuits of women and in the innumerable columns and letters by women in the daily Press. Finally it is to be hoped that no party will be sufficiently unconstitutional or sufficiently wanting in courage to grant the suffrage without first learning whether the majority of women, fairly instructed as to what the suffrage means, by unbiassed teachers, resolutely desire it. If they do, we who are in the minority must submit to the inevitable.

THE GREAT SNOW STORM.

Not for many years has London experienced so heavy a fall of snow as that which, starting on Christmas night, has continued at intervals for three days and nights. The conventional desire for a "good old-fashioned Christmas" was fulfilled, to the general disgust of Londoners at least. Great damage has been done in the country, several deaths from exposure are reported, traffic everywhere has been delayed, and in the North havoc has been wrought by thunder and lightning which accompanied snow. The Metropolis at night, where the traffic has partly ceased and the snow is falling heavily, is delightful, a fairy city: vistas and white streets, Nelson's Column topped by a snow drift,

SPORTING NEWS.

WITH an interesting card of eight events up for consultation for the 5th extra there are a few notes which should prove useful to those who propose attending.

The races, as they stand, do not offer a very easy task and are likely to prove easier when the different interests show their hands which will clear up doubts as to fitness and with which string they will 'go'.

Interest of course mainly centres upon the January Plate, the Horse race, and three have gone out who could have had no hope so that this is no help. It is as difficult a task as could be found and again Baritone, Gambara, Adelaide and Posco command prime attention and were it a furlong more Edie would have to be watched. My remarks about Posco will be remembered so that her form on the first occasion is no criterion and the Handicapper has done the right thing. What she is capable of is uncertain, but if I am not mistaken this Padlock mare can travel. Gambara was said to have been shut in when Baritone beat her and certainly came wide but did not show much when she was in the straight. I am inclined to again pin faith to the Gelding who won comfortably in good time and shews he is getting used to the bend though he swerved a trifle by the post. Adelaide must run well but will not carry my money for a win.

The Veterans' Plate also is a bit difficult though the distance will finish some of them. Vedas amongst others. The R. R. S. Stable has again a very strong hand and little Joker, who must be fit now, is well treated at 7-9. Africa is an improving pony though we do not know how seven furlongs will suit but judging by the way he finished last week he should last it out, in which case he is dangerous. End is of course well suited as also Osborne who however may not be fit.

The scratchings of Silver Stream and Gancho clear the air somewhat in the small Consolation Plate which does not provide the cert we sometimes come across in such events. On recent form Shabil catches the eye but a furlong less would suit Royal Red and Bourbon will be forward. The distance is not unsuited to little Hobart who always seems to finish well in the end.

Of the races for new points I would rather be excused but the card must be gone through. The first division of the Strangers' Plate has Lailan who put up a good performance last time, as also Commander who strikes me as being about the most likely of the new comers. He got off none too well and over five furlongs I think he is likely to show form worth following. The second includes Lucky Prince and Rackham and if he takes the bend well, the latter I fancy will win on his own. The Hozefal Plate has also two divisions and for the first Shah Line, if he does not again throw up his head at the gate, will win though Rajput won so readily that he makes one feel he will give an encore. Squire, in the second lot, ran a very solid race last week but has a good pony in Collector to beat and Sirree may have trained on sufficiently to last better than he did the previous time.

I have omitted the Prong's Plate of a mile and for this I plump for Remembrance though Nooman's finish behind Sheila must not be forgotten. Swordsman will run well if ready, but Gladiator is apparently unfit.

REX.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT AT AGRA.

Want of Appreciation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JANUARY 11.

Those who have been disappointed over the Championship Polo tournament lately held at Calcutta have a just grievance against those responsible for enticing away the bulk of the teams that intended going to Calcutta on the plea that the spectacle of several first class games would afford infinite interest to His Highness of Cabul during his visit to Agra. The Amir never came to see the games on the day of his arrival. The next three games were played alongside of his Camp and he for only a few minutes watched one game. The Viceroy also has evinced a very casual interest in the polo tournament, only attending and watching occasional games. Owing to this tournament being held in honour of the Ameer the best team, namely the Gulcondas from Hyderabad have kept away as the Deccan Mohammedans are not of the same sect as the Afghans and are not in sympathy.

A FOOTBALL BARRING RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

It is announced that the Mohan Sagan football team after defeating Calcutta in the first rounds in the Minto football tournament has been disqualified. It appears that at least two of the team were barred by Rule 19 from playing. This Rule says:—

"A playing member is one who has actually played two matches for a club in this current season."

Much sympathy is felt for the Club.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.

DRAW FOR THE STRANGER'S PLATE.

1st Strangers' Plate.	2nd Strangers' Plate.
Grey Boy	Must Win
Nazar	Amee
Purvez	Elector
Commander	Basheer
Thayyar	Tabriz
Ilbas	Raskob
Anchor	Rackhan
Supporter	Lucky Prince
Salanie	Madras
Great Shot	Leader
Lailan	Tamiyat
Gold Mint	Swaslor
Kalee Charan	Albert Victor
Phiroz	Yaffa
Poseidon	Hammasti
	Shimmar

DRAW FOR THE HOPEFUL PLATE.

1st Hopeful Plate.	2nd Hopeful Plate.
Rajput	Purvez
Caroon	Basheer
Aund	Little John
Toy	Young Arthur
Shah Line	Serree
Saeed	Little Toy
Engine	Collector
Young Kolah	Jubblepore
Muaza	Squire
Koonush	Regrets
Monaffary	Baroda
Fadil	Happy Land
	Moosayeb

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The January Plate—Gun metal, Sabakwa and Ebony.
The Prongs Plate—Sabab, Swordsman and Chersagh.
The Veterans' Plate—Bardet II, False Start, Grey Falcon, Lo nond.
The Strangers' Plate—Lord Middleton, Delab, Engine, Ashgar, Tarleo, Partner.
The Small Consolation Plate—Silver Stream, Martins and Gancho
The Hopeful Plate—Matlik, Flicker and Scipeo.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Hopeful Plate 3-15 p m
2nd Race—The Small Consolation Plate 3-40 p m
3rd Race—The 1st Stranger's Plate 4-5 p m
4th Race—The Prongs Plate, 4-30 p m
5th Race—The 2nd Stranger's Plate, 4-55 p m
6th Race—January Plate, 5-20 p m
7th Race—The Veterans' Plate 5-45 p m
8th Race—The 2nd Hopeful Plate 6-5 p m

By kind permission of Lt Col S J Sirjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba	..	..	..	2-50 p m
Church Gate	..	..	..	2-55 p m
Grant Road	..	..	..	3-1 p m
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	..	..	..	3-5 p m

(Ex. T.)

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Horses left in with weights, for the important races for to-morrow are:—

The Metropolitan, six furlongs:—Sermon 9st 10lbs, Paddy's Darling 9st 2lbs, Sacristan II 9st 2lbs, Amyas 8st 11lbs, Airloch 8st 6lbs, Dulcimer 8st 2lbs, Contest 7st 11lbs, Manloch 7st 10lbs, Killeevan 7st 9lbs, Hilltop 7st 6lbs, Lady Avon 6st 13lbs, Martinque 6st 10lbs, Camera 6st 8lbs, Annamulloch 6st 5lbs, Au Fait 6st.

The King's Plate, round the course:—Fitzgrafton 9st 10lbs, Mallard 8st 11b, Prince Lyon 7st 8lbs, Sanitan II 7st 8lbs, Kipling 7st 6lbs, Footprint 7st 2lbs, Lamrock 6st 4lbs, Steinhager 6st 2lbs, Dirty Boy 6st, Trenton 6st, Bundook 6st, Saloon 6st.

The Kidderpur Plate, one and a quarter miles:—Ballark 10st 12lbs, Dulcimer 9st 4lb, Killeevan 9st, Palindrome 7st 13lbs, Mallinyook 7st 12 bs, Insurrection 7st 4lbs, Galley Slave 7st 1lb, Bonbon 6st 13lbs, Pendred 6st 11lbs, Riverside II 6st 11lbs, Squire Alfred 6st 10lbs, Master Charley 6st, Scamander 6st.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

A Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Sapphire ...	12 30	Capt Mutter and R H H Hopkins
Eileen	Scr	Mr N N Wadia
Torquoise	18 0	Mr F J Preston
Melody ...	22 0	Mr J B K M-cleth

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round Tuker beacon, port round North Karanja Buoy, starboard, round Committee Vessel, starboard. Course No 16 twice round 12-6 miles. Time-limit—6-1- p.m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Pixie	Scr	Mr J E Aspinwall
Trixie	Scr	Mr R E Monteath
Seyonara	4 30	Capt Erickson and Mr A L Whitell
Erin	3 0	Mr R H Ireland

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Course No 11=34 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

D Class Handicap Race—Sails at 4-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Sefia	17 30	Mr O C S M Wef
Swale	17 30	do
Inviets	35 0	do
Ranee	3 0	Capt W F Potts
Gracie	Scr	Mr A C Boyd

Course—Same to B Class

Tonnit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Sails at 5-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne
Lavering ...	4 6	Capt Gillespie, R E
Maud	5 50	Officers, R E
Midge	8 20	Officers, R A
Coralie	7 30	Mr E J Watson
Joan	11 30	Mr M Hendyman

From Committee Vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy leaving it to starboard, round mark boat near South Troopship Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, three times round. Course No 2=37 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

A cricket match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Gaud Saraswat C. C will be played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground to-morrow commencing at 12-15 p.m.

THE Programmes have been issued from the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth Extra Meetings on January 26, February 2 and 9 and March 3.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Christmas Entertainments.

THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME.

BOXING DAY was the day of pantomime, the day consecrated to the children, the day which it is the privilege of Harlequin and Columbine to close with a wizard touch and a dance, and large audiences of parents, with their sons and daughters, filled the theatres in London and the suburbs. "Sindbad" was produced at Drury Lane with all the spectacular splendour for which that theatre has ever been famous during the Christmas season.

Filled with pretty passengers within and on the garden seats above, with wheels revolving born tootling, conductor on the step, the Drury Lane motor-bus races along through the Sahara Desert away from the Diamond Valley, bound for Bagdad. It stops for nobody Would-be passengers hail it, boys try to outpace it and gain [illegible] ladies frantically would stay its course—but all are left behind. Most of them tumble, and are left sprawling, far in the distance. On it goes. It is extraordinarily well done by means of a revolving platform, and to see the luckless aspirants for seats on the modern Juggernath whirled at Lightning pace to the rear is to enjoy as hearty a piece of fun as the stage has given us for many a long days.

Mr. Arthur Collins and Mr Comelli have provided as lavishly as ever. In the Forest of Cocoa-nuts there is a big game shoot, Mr. Walter Passmore and Mr. Harry Randall, Sindbad and Mrs. Sindbad, with their comrades and the beaters, have a blood-curdling time. They find more than they bargained for. Lions, tigers, elephants, and most dreat inspiring monkeys hunt the hunters. There is a hide-and-seek in a hut between Mr. and Mrs. Sindbad, while a fearsome gorilla or chimpanzee or Arthur-Collinsium species of the simian tribe chases them in and out, which is a delirium of delight to the children. And kangaroos have a song and dance which is one of the prettiest things in the whole pantomime. There are happenings on the back of the whale which, funy enough on Wednesday, a very little while will be excruciating. The strange sea monsters which bob up to look at them, the wonderful picnic aboard this fine whale—which really "spouts"—here are weird adventures indeed. The goings-on aboard Sindbad's ship—note the sudden transformation from tourist to tar, with all the outward garb, from collar to trousers, neatly pegged on a clothes line—with a splendid dance by two whimsical sailor men, are a regular riot of nonsense. There is fun in the beautiful slave market. fun in the Empress's splendid palace, fun everywhere. Next to the fun comes the spectacle. Well, it is impossible for Mr. Collins, who inspires, and Mr. Comelithe famous artist who translates the inspiration to tangiable loveliness in form and colour, to outvie their previous efforts—but at least they have shown us nothing more gorgeous or more lovely than the two great "show scenes." The Valley of Diamonds, which is also a valley of snakes and dragons and fearsome decapods and mastodons, and even polysyllabic monsters, guarding the treasures, is beyond description. Clusters of diamonds gyrate against a black ground of multi-coloured convoluting serpents. It seems as though the rainbow has been brought to earth, dissected, and reconstructed. It is a glittering mass of wonderment. No less beautiful is the last scene that of the Durbar, made more than ever memorable by gigantic elephants of the most awesome and handsome genus. There never have been such massive elephants made of glue and paper and cloth of gold—and they look more real than real ones.

Mr. Hickoro Wood, the author, has told his story coherently and entertainingly. He knows that subtlety of wit or humour will not "carry" across the vast auditorium of Drury Lane. Instead, he has provided, broad fun of incident and dialogue, and he deserves great credit for the quaint characters he has devised and which the comedians will fill out bravely very soon, and which even now are provocative of hearty and innocent laughter.

The pantomime begins in the Mermaids' Home, a pretty scene, where the Old Man of the Sea swears vengeance against all sailors, and specially against the redoubtable mariner, Sindbad. Then we come to the Persian Garden, where Sindbad, who has married an English wife, and has a dainty and charming daughter, Ruby, determines to set out to find the Valley of Diamonds, the chartof which has been brought to him by Hindbad, a poor young sailor, who falls in love at once with Sindbad's fair daughter. But there is another explorer who would like to find the valley, and he is very anxious to obtain the precious chart. This is the Envoy of the Empress of Sahara, who has a French accent and a penchant for singing to his own pianoforte accompaniment. Every one sails upon the same ship—for reasons which it is not necessary now to set out. The things that go on aboard this craft would turn grey the hallowed hairs of the officials of the Board of Trade. And, thanks to the Old Man of the Sea, the ship strikes a rock and sinks. But ere it goes down we watch an astonishing battle of the elements—the finest ship in a storm we have ever seen, excepting only that of "The Tempest," at His Majesty's Theatre. The vessel, bending beneath every blast, buffeted by giant waves, rocking and rolling, staggering and recovering with masts snapping and spars cracking is a superb piece of realism which in itself makes the pantomime remarkable. Fortunately, all are saved, and are next observed at the Palace of the Empress of Sahara, an ugly old lady of fifty-and-something, of a most amorous and coming-on disposition, with a proclivity for the drinking, with a nip of something from a flask and reprehensible addiction to scandal. There is a most amusing afternoon discussion on the morals of other people to be heard at the Empress's tea-table. Then comes the Slave Market, where all our friends are sold, were there is more fun and much more beauty; then the motor omnibus; then the Forest of Coco-nuts, and then the Durbar. The story proceeds smoothly and consistently to its close, interrupted only by perfectly legitimate burlesque, oddities, songs, and dances.

The company are most excellent. Miss Morie George, as Ruby, sings and dances with sprightliness and grace and she has a dainty and attractive manner and the appearance which cause her to be taken to our hearts at once. Mr. Walter Passmore, as Sindbad, makes the quaintest and oldest figure he is never still, he is generally doing some thing funny: Mr. Arthur Conquest, as Mrs. Sindbad assists him gamely. He gave a genuinely humorous and agile performance. Mr Harry Fragson, as the Empress's Envoy, has a poor part, and is hardly suited to it, but he sings his songs in his own clever way, and is always a pleasant figure on the stage. The performance of Mr. Fred Emney as the Empress is a piece of art in its spirit of travesty, never out of the picture, always humorous. The Fairy Queen, in the person of Miss Rosamund Bury, was more of an entity than is usual, and sang sweetly, Miss Queenie Leighton the principal boy, as Hindbad, made a handsome and dashing hero, and sang her songs with great spirit.

Fifteen more pantomimes in London were produced. In London and the provinces there are 120 pantomimes now running—the same number as last year.

"Little Red Riding Hood" was produced at Terry's Theatre, and the children present appeared to enjoy themselves. The story has not been very closely adhered to, but all the old familiar characters appeared. The success of Miss Lily Harold was unqualified. She was the life of the piece, and sang her three songs remarkably well.

LONDON HIPPODROME.

The London Hippodrome has presented its Christmas programme before crowded and delighted audiences. Chief interest attaches to the new spectacle, "The Treasure ship in Fairy Seas." It is less sensational and catastrophic than most of its predecessors, and is therefore better suited to very young children. It is a composite entertainment. The wellknown red curtain descends and hides stage and arena. When it rises again the arena is under water, and the stage represents the quay of some picturesque seaport. A boat is about to set forth in quest of treasure at the bottom of some sea, perilous, as it proves but far from forlorn. Miss Simonta Marsden, as Amand a young diver, looking charming in her male dress, sings finely, and the party embarks. Gauze curtains descend, taking the place of the red, and while the scene is being changed various pictures of submarine life are thrown on the gauze, by magic lanterns. It is not by these pictures that the spectacle is to be judged; they never-theless as serve well enough to fill in time. Next we see divers descending into the arena, where lies the wreck of the treasure ship. The divers are attacked by all sorts of deep sea monsters, and are protected by a Water Syren, who falls in love with Amand. Some of the costumes of these monsters, are very cleverly designed. Then we make the acquaintance of three delightful mermaids without tails in Miss Annetee Kellermann and the Sisters Finney. To watch Miss Kellermann, whether swimming or resting, is always a pleasure and her present companions are well worth watching too. Next the stage claims attention. It is occupied by Tiller's Eight Snow drops, who, as Sea Nymphs, execute a very fascinating dance. They give way to Herr Heidenreich's "Flying Ballet," seven ladies whose aerial gambols transcend in beauty anything of the kind that we can recall In one figure long scarves of different colours are used, and on them the central lady seems to be wafted aloft. The scarves are then allowed to flutter down to earth, and as she descends with them the visitor gets one of the keenest sensations of pleasure ever known in a theatre. It is a moment of ecstasy. There is an attempt to round off the love story with a tableau, but the story is, for once, not the thing. What makes "The Treasure Ship in Fairy Seas," and what will delight old and young for months to come, is the frequent appeal to the sense of beauty. The three lady swimmers are beautiful after their kind, the Eight Snowdrops are beautiful in their dancing, and beautiful are the ladies who gracefully disport themselves in the air. As a beauty show and as a display of the poetry of motion on earth and in air and water "The Treasure Ship in Fairy Seas" stands alone and unrivalled. There is much else in the programme to commend itself to old and young.

OLYMPIA.

The Carnival at Olympia for the Christmas season is certainly a novel form of entertainment. It is an attempt to gather together all the features of a country fair of olden days, "brought slap-bang up to date," as the programme says. Of course there never was such a country fair. There are oldfashioned amusements like merry-go-rounds, "cokernut" shies, and Aunt Sallies; but side by side with them are such weird and sensational novelties as whirling the whirl, razzle-dazzle, helter-skelter lighthouse, oscillating staircase, and romping, rollicking roosters. Yet with all the carnival's extraordinary variety no feature of it was more remarkable in its way than the crowd which assembled for the first performance on Christmas Eve. It would be impossible to guess their numbers; but they were enormous, and filled the great building. They enjoyed to the full the "mammoth programme" of the fair and not less the shouts of the competing showmen the din of the machines, the flaring lights, which indeed give to the entertainment its distinctive character. The chief attraction was a circus performance in a ring in the centre of the hall. Here the mighty Hackenschmidt exhibited his prowess as a wrestler. The circus over, the crowd wandered through the building indulging themselves in the manifold wild delights of the carnival. The performances of "Fear nothing." Will H. Hill, the death-defying daredevil king of the high wire," 100 feet in mid air, were most thrilling. In the menagerie the fear inspired by the pack of ferocious Siberian wolves quickly gaze way to the laughter provoked by the cake-walking and singing bears. A sacred buly from a temple at Benares, attended by his acolytes—said to be the only one ever seen in this country—a white negress and her family, Indian snake eaters and snake dancers, pygmies from the Ituri forest are just a few of the novelties of the carnival. There are many side-shows dealing in dramatic, athletic, and conjuring entertainments. These with their showmen extolling their performances from the platforms in front of the caravans contribute some of the elements of the country fair. Indeed, in "Richardson's Show" there is the unmistakable note of the rural carnival. "Maria Martin," "Robert Macaire," and kindred dramas were produced, followed by an old-fashioned harlequinade, within the space of thirty minutes.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING.

When one speaks of 'new materials' one generally means new combinations of stuffs already known, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. It is indeed rare that an entirely new material is given to us, but if things look new we have every reason to be satisfied. One of the newest and most succesful ideas in the world of evening frocks is the combination of fine black lace, silver—of pale gold—tulle, and embroideries in pastel-hued silks. When all these elements are blended into a harmonious whole the result is eminently satisfactory and desirable. For example, an evening gown of spangled black silk net, inset at the hem of the skirt with motifs of Chantilly; these motifs were arranged in Vandykes, and above them—as a sort of heading—the net was embroidered in pale shades of salmon pink, bois de-rose and faded greens; the design showed careless branches of cherry blossom, and the dress was mounted on pleatings of silver tulle, which gleamed softly through the meshes of net, and lace. The bodice was made in blouse fashion overhanging the waistband at sides and front, and the short, puffed sleeves were composed of silver tulle. Another gown of the same order was also made of black Chantilly lace, with embroideries in pale gold threads and vermilion silks worked on the flowers which formed the border at the hem of the skirt; this border was not entirely worked over, but certain flowers, at regular intervals, were picked out, and the whole thing was exceedingly rich and uncommon. In this case there was a small fichu of embroidered lace arranged over the shoulders, and the bodice was semi-high, and suitable for quiet dinner parties; the sleeves reached to the elbow, and a successful finishing touch was given by a broad sash of vermilion crepe-de-Chine, which was passed round the waist and tied at the left side in a loose knot. This gown was worn over an under-dress of pale gold tulle, and it really was rarely beautiful without being unduly costly—at least it would not have been so if the embroideries had been executed at home.

SERGE AND SUEDE.

So much for evening modes. Now, in the tailor-mades, the serge gown, with its dainty little inner waistcoat of peau de suede, is the most approved of style, with the smart jacket or bolero and set of fox furs. But this has its disadvantageous side also, chic though it is. With long coats which can be taken off when you are paying an afternoon visit, the lace blouse beneath is charming. Alas! you cannot take off your jacket if you are wearing the fasionable Gilet, for it does not boast of sleeves, and has a lining back. A tailor who prided himself on the cut of his Gilets, set himself the task of overcoming this difficulty, and emerged radiant from the contest, and his Gilets are more sought after than ever. The solution was a very simple one, but one which never occurred to him before. He now makes sleeves and a back to his waistcoat, leaving the strap and buckle at the back which is most original. These Gilets are carried out exactly like a man's fancy waistcoat, even to the white chemisette or shirt front of linen, and give a distinct character to the serge or cloth tailor gown of the day. This is inserting the narrow edge of the wedge, and seems to forecast the gradual disappearance of the blouse for visiting and tailor-mades.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 31st December.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 31st Dec. 1906—	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Section	5 00 493	12 49 306	70 888	18,20 777
I M P system ..	1,27170	3,82 058	46,808	5,76,036
A D C Ry	21,472	28,038	651	50,158
Total ..	6 59 135	16 69,489	1,18,347	24 46,971
Actuals for corresponding last 8 days of preceding Dec.				
G I P Section ..	4 99 784	12 77 825	54 629	18 12 238
I M P system ..	1 62 130	2,71,060	21,04	4 56,218
A D C Ry ..	41 710	19,-91	803	62 208
Total ..	7,03,594	15 70 847	85 178	23,39 639
Increase (G I P Ry	709	28,479	36,259	8,826
Decrease (I M P Ry	34,930	1,-8,939	25,762	1,69,821
Decrease (A D C Ry	20,238	18,042	146	2,048

THE FAMINE HORROR IN RUSSIA.

A Terrible Outlook.

A pathetic appeal for help for the millions of starving Russian peasants is published in the *Tribune* recently. It is written by M. Nicholai Shishoff, of the Samara Zemstvo Relief Committee, who took an active part in the relief of the distress caused by the famine of 1900-1. From this letter we quote the following passages:

Once more the crops have failed completely in all the south-eastern provinces of Russia, and in many others the harvest has been far below the average. ... The scorched prairies have given no hay, and hundreds of thousands of oxen, horses, and other cattle already been sold for the price of their hides or have perished from starvation.

In hundreds of villages the distress is already nearly beyond endurance. Thousands of peasants are eating nothing but bread made of acorn flour and grass seeds mixed with a little rye flour; many families eat even that bitter bread only once a day. There is no work to be had, even if the workmen had strength to work; instead the breadwinners of the family lie on their backs in their dark and miserable huts, experience having taught them that every motion increases the sharp pangs of hunger. The usual companions of famine, typhus and scurvy, are already at work amongst our poor peasants; and two months hence we shall certainly see whole villages decimated by these diseases, for which there is but one remedy—food.

£850,000 WANTED ON ONE PROVINCE

Now, let us figure jup the expense of maintaining the destitute peasantry of our province of Samara. The total population of the province is slightly under 3,000,000 souls, Excluding, 160,000 town dwellers, and assuming that 10 per cents of the peasants can subsist on their savings, we reckon that about 2¼ millions will stand in need of assistance. Assuming, further, that the price of cattle sold during the autumn, together with a small quantity of grain, vegetables, &c., gathered in some of the villages, will be sufficient to keep part of the people alive for a month or two, we shall be very near the mark if we take, as a minimum, the absolute necessity of feeding 2,000,000 people during eight months. At the rate of twelve roubles (25s.) per head, we need 24,000,000 roubles (£2,500,000) to keep our people from starvation. To meet this expenditure we have in hand: First, the Government grant of 13,500,000 roubles in grain, a further grant of 1,000,000 roubles for public works, and the sum of 460,000 roubles for supporting school children—say, 15,000,000 roubles given or promised. Second, the Red Cross Society has given about 400,000 roubles, and will possibly give as much more during the famine. Third, all that other private charities have given does not exceed 150,000 roubles, and we do not hope to raise more than the same sum during the winter and spring—say, 1,100,000 roubles besides the Government grant, or 16,100,000 roubles from all sources. This calculation shows that unless we can collect at least 8,000,000 roubles (about £850,000) more during the next six months nearly 600,000 men, women, and children will be reduced to absolute starvation in our province alone.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

OFFICIAL GAZETTES ADMIRALTY, Dec, 27,

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned acting assistant paymasters have been confirmed in the rank of assistant paymasters namely—A G Tytherleigh, H A K Little, A R Bouvet, E B Graves, F H Tubby, P G Norris, W C Hobbs, T G E Wells, A E Sloey, H H Cooper, A E Lobb, F Ward, H C Bates, H E W Lutt, F F Aldridge H E Egleton, H L Jones, W Fry, P S Sykes, F Lavington, C E Norris, W C Southcott, F J Hannamt, A H Sudell, G E Stocks, W L Threlford, E C Holdway.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL GARDENS.

December 2,

The office of Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Court holden at Bradford having become vacant through the resignation of Mr Charles Law Atkinson, the Board of Trade have appointed Mr Walter Burnett, Solicitor, Bradford, to be Official Receiver for the said Bankruptcy District of Bradford, as from the 1st January 1907.

ADMIRALTY, 22ND DECEMBER

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain James Donald Hay Souter is seconded for service as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, dated 1st December 1906.

ADMIRALTY, 26TH DECEMBER.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1905—Paymaster-in-Chief Abraham Turner has this day been placed on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY 27TH DECEMBER

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Bertram Ridgway has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, dated 22nd December 1906. Acting Sub-Lieutenant James George Watson has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant, dated 3rd July 1906.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL, 28TH DECEMBER.

3rd (King's own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant B Croft resigns his Commission, dated 27th December 1906.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant Joseph O Bruiton resigns his Commission, dated 29th December 1906.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Webb Gillman D S O is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 19th December 1906.

Captain Gerald W Blathwayt to be Adjutant, vice Captain H C Sheppards who has vacated that appointment, dated 18th Dec 1906

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Roy M Sutherland resigns his commission, dated 29th December 1906.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant, 10th March, 1906:—

Charles M Browne, D S O Dated 23rd December, 1906

Henry L Lewis, Dated 23rd December, 1906

Harold St J L Winterbotham Dated 23rd December, 1906

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

J R Marryat, vice C M Browne, D S O Dated 23rd December, 1906

G E S Dobbs, vice H L Lewis Dated 23rd December, 1906

J P Rhodes, vice H St J L Winterbotham Dated 23rd December, 1906

GRENADIER GUARDS

The undermentioned Brevet Majors, from Supernumerary Captains, to be Captains Dated 22nd December, 1906:—

Charles E Cookran, vice R Le N Lord Ardee promoted

The Honourable John F Gathorne-Hardy, vice C V C Hobart, D S O, promoted

LINE BATTALIONS

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Supernumerary Captain William F Sweny to be Captain, vice A B Johnson, promoted Dated 19th December, 1906

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain John C Robertson, from The West India Regiment, to be Captain, supernumerary to Establishment Dated 29th December, 1906

The Devonshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Charles S Worsley to be Captain, in succession to Major L J Bols, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 15th December, 1906

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Bertie C Dwyer to be Captain, in succession to Major E M Woodward, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 22nd December, 1906

Captain Walter T Bromhead, from The Northumberland Fusiliers to be Captain, vice F M Drew, promoted Dated 29th December, 1906

Lieutenant George W Rolph, from The West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice F Colquhoun seconded Dated 29th December, 1906

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles G Bramwell to be Lieutenant, vice A G Ritchie, promoted Dated 15th December, 1906

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Edward D'A Le Cornu, D S O, to be Captain, in succession to Major K M Davies, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 22nd December, 1906

The East Surrey Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Major Henry McDermott is placed on retired pay Dated 28th December 1906

Sergeant-Major John James Pope to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major H McDermott 29th December, 1906

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Captain Charles Colliton, from The West India Regiment, to be Captain, in succession to Major E M K Parsons, who holds a Staff appointment, and is seconded whilst serving as an Adjutant of Volunteers Dated 29th December, 1906

The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant Robert D Johnston, from The West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice P M Comeleau, appointed Adjutant Dated 29th December, 1906

The Derbyshire Regiment, Lieutenant Oliver W White from The West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice P L Leared, transferred to the Indian Army, Dated 29th December, 1906

The Welsh Regiment, Lieutenant David Webb resigns his Commission Dated 29th December, 1906

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, The date of the seconding for service on the Staff of Lieutenant Rosslyn C Liveigh is 23rd November, 1906, instead of as notified in the Gazette of 14th December, 1906

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Brevet Major Gwyn V Hordern, from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, vice H C Warre, D S O, promoted Dated 22nd December, 1906

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Captain Ernest L Makin, from The Manchester Regiment, to be Captain supernumerary to Establishment Dated 24th December, 1906

The Manchester Regiment, Captain Frederick C S Dunlop is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers Dated 16 November, 1906

The Durham Light Infantry, Gentlemen Cadet Arnold George de Bunsen, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant C R Stirreff, resigned Dated 29th December, 1906

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant O H M McCallum is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 26th October, 1906

The Gordon Highlanders, Second Lieutenant S A Macmillan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 29th August, 1906

The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain Herbert A Kenely retires on retired pay Dated 29th December, 1906

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Captain Charles M Gibbon is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 9th June, 1906

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenant is antedated as follows:—

Victor H Kavanagh to 9th June, 1906, vice C M Gibbon

Cecil E Kinahan to 14th September, 1906, vice P R Wood, promoted

Richard W R Jeudwine to 14th September, 1906, vice H McConaghoy, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenants of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

R B Neill to 9th June, 1906, vice V H Kavanagh

J G Gordon to 14th September, 1906, vice G E Kinahan

J B Lynch to 14th September, 1906, vice R W R Jeudwine

E H M O'Farrell to 22nd September, 1906, vice H B H Orpen-Palmer, seconded

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Henry R Bedford retires on retired pay Dated 29th December, 1906

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, Supernumerary Captain Robert F S Grant, D S O, to be Captain, vice A C H Kennard, seconded Dated 14th December, 1906

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Philip R Sparke retires on retired pay Dated 29th December, 1906

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Lieutenant Edward C Orton to be Captain Dated 2nd November 1906

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses provisionally, Dated 12th December, 1906:—

Miss Katherine Frances Fawcett

Miss Lily Agnes Epegrave

BRETET

Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings St L Wood, D S O, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Jersey, to be Colonel Dated 29th December 1906

The date of the promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieutenant-Colonel William Yolland, Royal Engineers, is 21st December, 1906 and not stated in the Gazette of 31st December 1906

MEMORANDA

Colonel Charles P Ridley, C B on completion of his period of service in command of the Dorsetshire Brigade Regimental District is placed on half-pay Dated 23rd December, 1906

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Benjamin Goater, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Major Dated 23rd December, 1906

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING.

When one speaks of 'new materials' one generally means new combinations of stuffs already known, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. It is indeed rare that an entirely new material is given to us, but if things look new we have every reason to be satisfied. One of the newest and most succesful ideas in the world of evening frocks is the combination of fine black lace, silver—of pale gold—tulle, and embroideries in pastel-hued silks. When all these elements are blended into a harmonious whole the result is eminently satisfactory and desirable. For example, an evening gown of spangled black silk net, inset at the hem of the skirt with motifs of Chantilly; these motifs were arranged in Vandykes, and above them—as a sort of heading—the net was embroidered in pale shades of salmon pink, bois de-rose and faded greens; the design showed careless branches of cherry blossom, and the dress was mounted on pleatings of silver tulle, which gleamed softly through the meshes of net, and lace. The bodice was made in blouse fashion overhanging the waistband at sides and front, and the short, puffed sleeves were composed of silver tulle. Another gown of the same order was also made of black Chantilly lace, with embroideries in pale gold threads and vermilion silks worked on the flowers which formed the border at the hem of the skirt; this border was not entirely worked over, but certain flowers, at

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

COURT.—The King and Queen and Princess Victoria, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, spent Christmas at Sandringham.—The King and Prince of Wales each sent £10 towards the dinner given on Monday night at the Alexandra Trust, City-road, by readers of *Reynolds's* newspaper to the London sandwichmen.

Canterbury Cathedral has suffered so severely from decay caused by smoke that the repairs now proceeding will cost £17,000 instead of £14,000, and £19,500 more is needed for the two west towers.

Christmas.—The weather in London was fine on Christmas Day, but on Boxing Day the metropolis was covered with from three to six inches of snow, considerably diminishing the holiday attendance at museums and art galleries. More than a dozen pantomimes were produced that day, including *Sindbad* at Drury Lane and *Red Riding Hood* at Terry's Theatre; while the fairy tale of *Schneewittchen* (Little Snow-White) was performed by the German Company at the Scala. At the Crystal Palace there is a pantomime called *Aladdin*, and at the Hippodrome a spectacle entitled "The Treasure Ship in Fairy Seas." Snowstorms were reported from nearly all parts of the kingdom, with a severe gale.

Education.—Lord Cross suggests that members of the Church of England should now offer to bear the whole expense of giving religious instruction of a special character in their schools.—Lord Avebury says that, if a general election were taken now on the education issue, he believes the House of Lords would be found really to represent the opinion of the country.—The Bishops of London and Southwark appeal for £40,000 to bring up to modern standards all the Church schools in London.—The National Passive Resistance Committee proclaims that passive resistance must go on.—The headmaster's Conference has passed resolutions in favour of reform in the pronunciation of Latin and of the postponement of the study of Greek by boys till the age of 13 or 14.

Election.—Mr. Harvey, secretary of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, is the Liberal and Labour candidate in succession to Mr. Bolton. There is no Unionist candidate yet.

Football.—The South Africans on Saturday beat Cornwall by three tries to one and on Wednesday beat Monmouthshire by 17 points to nothing.

Ireland.—Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., speaking in support of Mr. Sheehan, at Macroom, on Sunday, denounced as "thuggery" and "secret tyranny" the proceedings under which Mr. Sheehan had been expelled from the Nationalist party.—Highway robbers have stolen from a postman five letters supposed to contain writs for the recovery of rents.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision that rates were not payable on an unoccupied warehouse, and has dismissed the appeal by the owners of the Franklyn against the judgment in favour of members of the crew who refused to proceed to Japan with contraband during the war.

London Paupers now number 123,000, or more than in any year since 1872, except 1904 and 1905.

Mr. Balfour, owing to influenza, was prevented from leaving London for Christmas at Woking House.

Mr. Bryce wrote to his committee in South Aberdeen on Wednesday stating that his appointment to the Washington Embassy would compel him to give up his seat for the constituency.

Naval and Military.—This year's two matches in the schools of the Empire shooting competition have been won respectively by Rugby, with Wellington second, and Hilton College, Natal, with Peterhouse, Rhodesia, College second.—James Abbott, of the cruiser Amphitrite, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a boat signal-book.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 20th accepted the Commons' amendments to the Irish Tenants (Ireland) Bill, with a proviso that the respective limit should be ten years. On the 21st the Commons' amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Agricultural Holdings Bill were agreed to.—In the House of Commons on the 20th, the Prime Minister announced that the Education Bill would be dropped in consequence of the amendments insisted on by the Lords. On the 21st, in answer to questions, the Prime Minister declared that the position of the House of Lords regarding Bills passed by the Commons would receive most serious consideration. The Lords' omission of Scotland from the Education (Provision of Meals) Bill was severely criticised. Parliament was prorogued that afternoon.

Shipbuilding.—On the Clyde this year 372 vessels (of 598,000 tons) have been launched, or 51 vessels (59,000 tons) more than last year.

Small Holdings.—Lord Onslow's Committee recommend that the Board of Agriculture should have compulsory powers for the acquisition of land, and that State loans should be made to landowners for the adaptation of voluntarily provided small holdings.

Swimming.—There were 29 swimmers including a man of 75, in the Serpentine race on Christmas morning.

The Railways serving Liverpool have made a freight-pooling agreement.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Owing to the deadlock in South Australia on the Franchise Bill, fresh elections for the Legislative Council are to be held.—Large reductions in railway fares and rates are announced in New South Wales.

Canada.—A well-known Hungarian prelate has delivered an interesting lecture on the Hungarian settlements in Canada.—Christmas trade throughout Canada has been the largest on record.—The Postmaster-General says the time has come for a shilling telegram from one end of the Empire to the other.—The chief Liberal paper in Ontario says Canadians have no use for any Ambassadors at Washington who will give away Canadian rights to please the United States.

New Zealand.—The preferential treaty with South Africa comes into operation on January 1.

South Africa.—The Premier of Natal has resigned, being concerned in a Government contract.—Sir R. Solomon says that the Transvaal Constitution is on the whole fair.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Bryce's appointment as British Ambassador gives general satisfaction in the Republic.

President Roosevelt has issued a request for subscriptions for the famine-stricken Chinese.

Railway accident.—Lord Delaval James and Poer Beresford and ten others have been killed by a collision in North Dakota.

The Standard Oil Trust has won a victory in an Ohio Court.

Fight in Mississippi.—In a conflict on Wednesday 15 persons, nearly all negroes, were killed.

FOREIGN.

China.—China proposes that the British Government should agree to the restriction of the importation of Indian opium till the disappearance of the traffic within ten years, the doubling of the present import duty, and the immediate enforcement of the most-favoured-nation clause of the Mackay Treaty.—Nan-ning, on the West River, and Tsitsihar, in Manchuria, are to be opened to international residence and trade.—Our Peking Correspondent gives a hopeful account of China's finances.

France.—The Chamber, by 413 to 166, has passed the Government's Bill on public worship.—About 200 episcopal residences and seminaries have now been vacated.—The Holy See has issued a Note of protest against the violation of its archives in Paris and the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini.—The Pope, replying to the cardinals Christmas greetings, said he was old and they could all be in France to share the persecution of the clergy.—Our Paris Correspondent expects a large reduction in the number of priests owing to the lack of stipends. Only those with a true vocation for it will take orders.—Preaching at St. Paul, Minnesota, Archbishop Ireland held that the French Government was abusing its power, but that if Leo XIII. had still been Pope the question would never have been taken the turn it has done.—The mayor of Abbey-sur-Indre on Tuesday informed the local priest that the communes would take immediate possession of the presbytery and church. These the priest evacuated at once, but as soon as the Government were informed, the Prefect of the Department was instructed to call on the mayor to respect the law. The Government are determined not to close the churches.—newspaper plebiscite on the relative pre-eminence of great Frenchmen in the last century has been taken. Pasteur heads the list with 1,338,425 votes. Victor Hugo is second, Gambetta third, Napoleon I. fourth, and Taiers fifth.

Germany.—Our Berlin Correspondent says it is impossible to predict the result of the approaching elections. The prospect of a Government defeat is being seriously considered. The *Cologne Gazette* discusses the possibility of obtaining supplies while the Reichstag is not sitting. There is very little sign of a national coalition of the parties which formed the minority in the division that led to the dissolution. A vigorous electoral address has been issued to the Clerical electors of the Rhine land.—The Governor of German South-West Africa has visited London to negotiate on frontier questions.

Holland.—The Dutch Second Chamber has approved the Army estimates by 60 votes to 38.

Morocco.—A Sherecfian army of 3,000 men is encamped near Tangier. Raisuli's attitude is defiant, but yesterday the neighbouring tribes were to be informed of his deposition.

URUGUAY.—The Government has introduced a very liberal Bill for the regulation of labour.

Obituary.—Principal Rainy; Dean Randall; Mr. W. R. McConnell, K.C.; Professor F. W. Maitland; Sir C. P. Huntington; Colonel C. F. Sartoris; Mr. J. E. Tanner; Dr. W. Travers; Deputy Inspector-General B. W. Beaumont; Mr. F. G. S. De Wesselow; Major W. T. Allen; Mr. John Macfarlane; Mr. W. W. Fenn; Dr. S. E. Solly; Maharaja Sir R. N. Singh; Raja Jehandad Khan; Mr. Ravi Varsia; Mr. Viraraghava Charriar; Princess Obolensky, daughter of Count Leo Tolstoy.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE ELECTIONS.

An Imperial decree issued at St. Petersburg on Dec. 21 fixes Feb. 19 at the date for the elections of deputies to the Imperial Duma. This, however, does not apply to the Northern Caucasus, Transcaucasus, Central Asia, or Siberia, where the date at which the elections will be held is not yet known.

The Imperial Ukase, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states, evokes universal satisfaction. The newspapers say that the whole nation will breathe more easily and will take a more sanguine view of the future. The Opposition organs, of course, urge the advisability of giving all political parties an equal measure of freedom. The *Novoe Vremya*, however, admits that, in spite of all the obstacles placed in their path, the Opposition parties are making great headway. It expresses satisfaction that, excepting the seventy-five Deputies from the Caucasus and Siberia, the elections of the remaining 449 are to be held simultaneously. It points out that the early successes of the Constitutional Democrats last year influenced the results of the subsequent elections.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The official St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency issues the following statement:—

"Several papers have lately published various completely untrustworthy reports regarding alleged difficulties in the redemption of short term Treasury bonds. In this connection we are authorised to declare that during December (Old Style)—that is to say, before Jan. 14 (New Style)—the Russian Government will redeem at their full value all short term bonds and Imperial Rentes issued both in Russia and abroad without any prolongation—namely, bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 roubles (£10,000,000) issued in France in January 1906; secondly, bonds the amount of 40,000,000 roubles (£4,000,000) issued at the same time in Russia (as is known, the amount of the latter issue was 115,000,000 roubles (£11,500,000), but 75,000,000 roubles (£7,500,000) were redeemed last June, and finally, the whole amount of the Imperial Rentes disposed of in Berlin at the beginning of the year."

According to the returns received, which are still incomplete, the ordinary revenue of the State for October last amounted to 196,400,000 roubles (£19,640,000, compared with 165,400,000 roubles (£16,540,000) in October 1905; showing an increase of 31,000,000 roubles (£3,100,000). The ordinary revenue from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1906, was £159,300,000 roubles (£15,930,000) in excess of the revenue for the corresponding period of 1905. The State railways yielded in October 1,600,000 roubles £160,000 and in November 14,800,000 roubles £1,480,000 in excess of the receipts, respectively, in October and November 1905. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 the State railway receipts amounted to 455,000,000 roubles £45,300,000, compared with 407,500,000 roubles £40,750,000 in 1905, an increase of 45,500,000 roubles £4,550,000.

ASSASSINATION OF COUNT IGNATIEFF.

Count Alexis Ignatieff, ex-Governor-General of Kieff, and a member of the well-known diplomatist, was on Saturday, December 22, assassinated at Tver by a young man who, after firing five shots at the Count with an automatic pistol and almost instantly killing him, attempted suicide. The murderer stated that he was acting under the orders of the Socialist Revolutionary Committee, and that he was glad that he had done what he had to do.

Count Ignatieff's murderer is a student named Fidler whom at Moscow Fidler was one of the leaders of the insurrection last year. He did not appear at the trial of the revolutionaries at the time he was bound over in a sum of 10,000 roubles (£1,000) to be of good behaviour. This sum will now be escheated by the Treasury.

ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

The court martial on officers of Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron engaged in the battle of Tsu Shima has condemned the Admiral and the commanders of three battleships to death, but, in view of extenuating circumstances, has petitioned the Czar to reduce the sentence to every case to one of ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The court declined to recognise the plea that the Russian war ships were unable to offer resistance. The evidence, produced regarding the defective condition of the crews, vessels, and guns could not outweigh the conviction of the court that Nebogatoff should, for the honour of the flag and the country, have preferred death to surrender. As it is, he has incurred the dual forfeit. The captains share his fate, which, says the correspondent of the *Times*, will in all likelihood be mitigated. Admiral Rozhdestvensky's intervention in the trial, it was stated, would save the captains. Rozhdestvensky at his own trial brought it to another air.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Reassuring Statement.

Some suspicions says the Tokio correspondent of the *Times*, is expressed by the Japanese newspapers owing to the fact that, although fourteen months have elapsed since the signature of the Portsmouth Treaty, all the four promises given by Russia in the treaty are still unfulfilled. Meanwhile the Russian Press is seeking to inflame public opinion against Japan, whose proposals in no way exceed her just rights.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper, contradicting the allegation that the difference between the two countries is incapable of direct adjustment, says that the Russian Government is animated by the sincerest desire honourably to fulfil the obligations of the Portsmouth Treaty. The negotiations have been prolonged and arduous, but that is chiefly because the article dealing with the rights of fishery was couched in very general terms.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says the persistence of false and intoxicating reports regarding the Russo-Japanese negotiations has prompted the respective plenipotentiaries to issue an authoritative and reassuring statement on the subject. It records the fact that they held another meeting on Dec. 25, and will resume after Mr. Motono's return, and a *communique* is being prepared and will be issued shortly setting forth the details of the negotiations for the commercial and fishery conventions. Official as well as journalistic circles in St. Petersburg have undoubtedly been misled by Chauvinist busybodies into an alarmist campaign, for which threat of mutonard complications has played no small part. With the possible exception of a few note-hounds who see in the fomentation of an external crisis a remedy for internal ills, or others who do not scruple to use any means for annoying the Government, it is certain that the whole of the Russia will be enormously relieved to find that the alarmist campaign is entirely unfounded. It is well to remark that the most favourable course of the Russo-Japanese negotiations cannot but auspiciously affect the relation between Great Britain and Russia. The opinion is held here that Great Britain's influence with her ally greatly contributes to friendliness between Russia and Japan. I may add that the plenipotentiaries express themselves in the highest terms as regards the good feeling displayed on either side.

The negotiations connected with the treaty of the commerce are almost completed. The fishery convention has taken a considerable time owing to technical difficulties. Some anxiety was aroused there at first in regard to Japan's demands. Subsequent developments, however, convinced Russia that Japan had no intention to be over-exacting. On the other hand, Japan from the outset appreciated Russia's entire good faith and sincere desire to arrive at a sound and durable understanding on this important and delicate question. The technical difficulties are not yet solved, but a solution is merely a question of time.

The question of the navigation of the Sungari, which is interwoven with the principle of the open door, is not likely to produce serious difficulties, since both Powers are frankly and sincerely committed to the policy of equal opportunity for all nations in Manchuria.

The new agreement to be published will rehearse in full all disputed proposals and Russia's counter-proposals, it will not contain anything absolutely new. All the important points have already found their way into the Press, with the addition of much that is entirely false—for instance, statements that Japan has asked for the right of navigation of the Amur and for free transit for her goods, that negotiations have been broken off and a demand made for arbitration, and so forth. Some newspapers went so far as to publish what purported to be inspired notes alleging that there was a deadlock. Whoever was responsible for these indiscretions—and it must be remembered that several departments of State were in the secret of the negotiations—it is clear that they did not originate in the Foreign Office.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the *Times* says that the Sherecfian Army, with the exception of a detachment left to guard Tangier, proceeded yesterday to a spot on the border of the Anjera country. At the request of the War Minister our correspondent had invited the chief men of the neighbouring villages, under a safeguard, to an audience with him. The Minister announced to the chiefs the Sultan's orders depriving Raisuli of his jurisdiction, and nominating in his place the present Basha of Tangier. The meeting was very cordial, and the tribesmen made no secret of their content at being rid of Raisuli and his exactions. They took the oath of allegiance to the Sultan and of obedience to the new Governor. The Minister afterwards addressed them on the subject of the proposed reforms, explaining these to their satisfaction. The Sultan's letter is to be publicly read to-day to the Fashia tribe. The Maghzen, says the correspondent, is thus withdrawing Raisuli's supporters. The news of his dismissal is being quietly spread among his followers, and there is little doubt that his prestige has already received a crushing blow.

FRANCE.

The *Echo de Paris* gives particulars of an attempt to form a schismatic public worship association in Paris of which vague rumours have been current for some days. Such an attempt is, it affirms, actually being made, but it has not received the support of any Roman Catholic priests, those who were approached on the subject positively refusing to have anything to do with it. Furthermore, the Archbishop whose co-operation has been secured is not a Roman Catholic prelate and has never belonged to that section of the Church. He is a member of the schismatic Greek Church of Syria. This journal, which has throughout vigorously opposed the Separation Law and the whole policy of the Republican Government in their dealings with the Church, predicts that the attempt to constitute a French Catholic Church with the assistance of this Oriental prelate is doomed to certain failure. Although this prediction will in all probability prove to be well founded, the incident is none the less significant.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, M. Cheron, Under-Secretary of State for War, sketched the outlines of the Bill drawn up in agreement with General Picquart, the Minister of War, with a view to suppressing Courts-martial. The Bill differs considerably from that accepted in principle at the time of the formation of the Cabinet, and it does not propose to associate a civil Judge with the military Judges. Courts-martial will be suppressed in time of peace. Soldiers will be tried for crimes and offences by the ordinary civil criminal Courts. Heavier sentences will however, be imposed on soldiers than on civilians. Breaches of discipline will be dealt with by the administrative council of each regiment. Corporals, non-commissioned officers, sub-lieutenants, and lieutenants will no longer be allowed directly to punish a man, this right being reserved to company commander. Privates and non-commissioned officers will have the right of appeal against sentences to the administrative council of their regiments.

M. Briand, Minister of Education, has recently proposed a reform which, says the *Times* correspondent at Paris, if carried out, would have far-reaching consequences on mental and moral character of Frenchmen. He intends to suppress the *baccalaureat*, or bachelor's degree. The *baccalaureat* is the degree conferred on a boy on his admission to a French University. It presupposes several years' preparation at a public, State or private school, during which the youth will have crammed into his memory, parrot-like, correct University formulas for production at the examinations. The system is the nearest approach known in Europe to the mandarin method of China. M. Briand in abolishing the *baccalaureat* would deal a heavy blow at much which has hitherto seemed essentially French, and accomplish a reform of a farreaching nature.

GERMANY.

The betrothal is announced of Prince August William, fourth son of the German Emperor, to Princess Alexandra Victoria, second daughter of Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg.

ITALY.

The Pope on December, 27 received the survivors of the disbanded Pontifical army, numbering 517, who led by Colonel Blumensthil, tendered their Christmas greetings. His Holiness thanked them most warmly. He expressed his regret that the condition of the Church would not allow him to help the old defenders of the Papacy as he would like to do, and spoke separately to each. To Prince Lancellotti he said that he knew that the Prince took part in the battle of Mentana and was the first to bring Pope Pius IX. the news of the victory of the Pontifical and French troops.

A reception of the survivors was held subsequently by Cardinal Merry del Val, who said to them:—"You fought with guns and cannon. To-day you have fought with one of the most important battles without guns, men, or even money. But do not despair of victory, trusting to the loyalty of French Catholics and Divine mercy."

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 27 (Reuter).—The arrangement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ottoman Bank for the advance of £T.250,000 to meet the current year's deficit in the three Rumelian vilayets has now been finally concluded.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Dec 20 Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will have a map of the North-Western Frontier of India printed and circulated among members of the House showing the statutory border of British India, British garrisons, railways (military and otherwise), and the physical character of the country lying between British India and the nearest Russian outposts.

Mr. Morley: The requirements of the case seem to be sufficiently met by the map of the North-West Frontier Province published with the Moral and Material Progress Report of 1900-1901, which of course has been presented to Parliament. All the information that can be made public will be given in the maps of the forthcoming Gazetteer, which will show the administrative border, the districts beyond it under direct British administration, and "Native States" territory. But these maps will not be ready till the autumn of next year.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED ON TEE GARDENS.

Mr. Hicks Beach asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it has yet been found possible to provide additional facilities for the education of children employed on tea gardens in Assam and other Indian province.

Mr. Morley: The question is still under the consideration of the Government of India. I will inquire how the matter now stands.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretay of State for India: If the Government of Bengal has given, or is about to give, special financial aid to St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, which is not available to other denominational schools.

Mr. Morley: I have no information on the subject, but if the hon. member will communicate to me the information upon which his question is found, I will make inquiry.

THE ROYAL SCOTS AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT COLABA CHURCH.

Mr. Dunlop White asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the coast of the Government garrison church at Colaba, Bombay, and by whom it was paid; what is the annual coast of maintaining that church, and by whom it is paid; whether the Presbyterian soldiers of the regiment of Royal Scots, and soldiers belonging to other non-episcopal denominations have been refused the use of the church at hours which would not conflict with the present service; if so, on whose authority such leave was refused, and on what grounds; and whether steps will be taken to ensure something approximating equal opportunities for soldiers of all denominations in those garrison churches in India which have been built and are maintained by public money.

Mr. Morley: The coast was met by private subscription and public revenues combined; it is maintained at the expense of the State. I do not know the actual amount. As to Presbyterian and other non-Anglican soldiers, I gave an answer to a similar question on Monday. Permission to us that the church regularly for Presbyterian services was withheld by the Bishop of Bombay, with whom the decision is held by law to lie on the ground that a Presbyterian Church was available during the cold weather. Arrangement have now been made, as to India generally, which will ensure in further adequate church accommodation for soldiers of all denominations.

THIEVING AS A SPORT.

Adventures of a Gang of Wealthy Schoolboys.

A tremendous sensation has been caused at Essen by the discovery that thirty pupils of the local Royal Gymnasium—boys belonging to the best families of the Rhineland and Westphalia—are the members of an organised gang of thieves, who for months past have been plundering the shops of Essen of their costliest wares. The facts came to light in consequence of a Christmas confession, which a member of the gang made to his parish priest, and a simultaneous confession by another boy to his parents.

No arrests have yet been made, as the police investigations, owing to the prominence of the families involved, are proceeding with the utmost secrecy. Thirteen of the boys, meantime have received official notice of suspension from all Royal Gymnasiums in Prussia, and this is undoutedly a prelude to wholesale arrests.

The members of the gang are aged from thirteen to fifteen years. The leader is a youth of sixteen, whose mind was fired by reading a biography of Manolesca, the notorious Roumanian gentleman robber, glorifying the profession of thieves. The leader added to the number of his adherents from time to time by exciting among the boys the keenest spirit of rivalry in the execution of dare-devil thefts.

The boys did not steal for profit, but merely for the pleasure and excitement of accomplishing dangerous deeds and gloating over their successes. Most of the articles stolen—which included watches, jewellery, works of art, and wearing apparel—have been given away as presents. The wealth of the boys' parents satisfied the recipients' curiosity as to where the boys secured the money to buy such gifts. The Faculty of the Gymnasium will probably be severely disciplined in consequence of the scandal.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN THE SNOW.

Express Dashes Into Standing Train.

13 PERSONS KILLED.

The terrible effects of the blizzard which has dislocated railway traffic and practically brought it to a standstill in the North, culminated to-day in a collision near Arbroath, a few miles North of Dundee. The disaster occurred in a snow-block. Thirteen persons were killed and 37 injured. Among the latter is Mr. A. W. Black, Liberal M. P., for Banffshire, who had both his legs broken. In the North, especially in the Border region, and in the more hilly districts of Scotland, as in Perthshire, trains are snowed up by the dozen. In some cases the passengers were imprisoned in the carriages, and were almost starving before relief reached them.

STANDING TRAIN WRECKED.

A terrible collision occurred this afternoon at Ellio Junction, a small station two miles south of Arbroath. The line from Arbroath to Dundee is worked jointly by the Caledonian and the North British Railway Companies. Over it the East Coast Scotch expresses run on the London-Edinburgh-Aberdeen route.

The snowstorm continued with unabated fury this morning. Trains had to proceed slowly and several of the fastest were lost in drifts, and extricated only with great difficulty. All telegraphic and telephonic Communication was severed.

It seems clear that the 7-25 a.m, northward bound express from Edinburgh had reached Arbroath, but could proceed no further. This train had left King's Cross at 11-30 on Thursday night. It was due at Arbroath at 9-40 a.m.

It is not yet known when it actually reached the station, but at any rate, after waiting there for a time it was resolved to return southward. Meantime, no attempt had been made to get through from Arbroath to Dundee until the joint companies made up a train about half-past three in the afternoon. This train, it seems, left Arbroath going south just before the express turned back. The local train proceeded two miles South to Elliot, and then was stopped awaiting the signal that the line was clear. A few minutes later the express, running at thirty miles an hour, crashed with horrible sound into the rear of the standing train.

The guard's van and the adjoining carriage and compartments, which were heavily freighted with storm-stayed passengers, were smashed to atoms. At this part the coupling broke; otherwise the destruction would have been much more complete. The engine of the colliding train turned turtle and lay a twisted mass of metal. The driver, George Gourlay, belonging to Edinburgh, had a most miraculous escape.

Thus much is known, but anything like full details of the disaster are still lacking.

THE KILLED.

Thirteen bodies—a news agency gives the number as sixteen—were removed. Thirty-seven were injured, several of the latter being in so critical a state that they are not expected to recover. The names of the dead, so far as ascertained, are:—

Robert Irvine, fireman of the express, married, Edinburgh.

Mr. Macfarlane, of Glasgow, representing Messrs John Gray and Co., of that city.

Mr. Owen, traveller for Ogden, Ltd.

Leslie a guard.

Wood, a newspaper boy, of Arbroath.

THE INJURED.

Among the seriously injured:—

Mr. A. W. Black, M.P., for Banffshire; both legs broken.

James Kay, meat salesman, Dundee; right leg badly twisted and otherwise bruised.

William Steel, newspaper traveller, 11, Murraygate, Dundee; both legs broken, back injured apparently in a critical state.

George M. Carron, 11, Kincardine-street, Dundee; both legs broken.

James Robertson, Sydney Cottage, Shamrock-street Dundee; badly bruised about the head.

Archibald McNellage, Hope-street, Glasgow; editor of the "Scottish Farmer."

Alexander Shand, journalist, Peddie-street, Dundee.

James Durie Clerk, Fergus-street, Arbroath.

James Christie, Jamieson-street, Arbroath.

Thomas Beattie, police constable, Carnoustie.

Peter Brown, engine driver, Taitslane, Dundee.

William Fitchett, Hillside-street, Edinburgh.

Mitchell, Broughty Ferry.

Allan, Clepington-road, Dundee.

A newspaper boy, belonging to Arbroath, both legs broken.

A Dundee policeman, name unknown; leg broken and head much cut.

COURAGEOUS ACT.

News of the catastrophe was sent to Arbroath, and practically all the medical men in the Burgh hurried to the scene. In the interval Nurse Duncan, of Edinburgh, and Miss Laing, Arbroath, rendered admirable service in the way of bandaging the wounded. The dead were carried out and after being temporarily placed on the snow wreaths encumbering the line, were laid on the platform, while the injured were made as comfortable as possible in one of the local trains, and were hurried to Arbroath infirmary at the earliest opportunity.

Gourlay's stoker, Irvine, was buried beneath the engine for almost an hour after the disaster. According to a Dundee correspondent, he was known to be alive. His pathetic appeals for assistances were heard by those in the vicinity, but it was impossible in the circumstances to assist him.

The engine driver's son was a passenger on the express, and had a marvellous escape. He declared he owed his life to the prompt action of Mr. Robertson, a Dundee gentleman, who chanced to be in the same compartment.

An alarming situation was created by the upturned engine of the express, the wheels of which in its overset condition continued to fly round in a terrifying manner, the steam being still on. The engine driver's son, with considerable courage, went forward and shut of the steam.

DRIVER'S NARRATIVE.

The driver of the North British train, George Gourlay, of 7, Royal Park-terrace, Meadowbank, Edinburgh, was interviewed at Tay Bridge Station to-night. He is an elderly man, who is known as a most trustworthy driver. He was much affected by the terrible catastrophe. As to the details he could say but little.

He was running tender first at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. According to him, all the signals showed the line clear. He was accompanied on the engine by a young fireman, named Robert Irvine, who was married and resided at Edinburgh. Before Gourlay knew of the presence of any obstacle in his way he was almost upon the rear of the standing train, and had not time to draw up.

Gourlay was violently thrown off his feet, and his head coming in contact with some part of the engine, his ear was cut from top to bottom. He did not know what became of his companion Irvine until he was informed later.

Gourlay was able to get out of the engine, and was placed in one of the undamaged coaches at the front of the Caledonian train, and conveyed with the passengers to Dundee, where he was medically treated.

Gourlay expressed great sorrow at the untimely late of Irvine, the fireman, who had been working with him only for about three weeks or a month. The guard Leslie, a native of Cumberland, who is among the killed also hailed from Edinburgh. He had been on duty on the train which left Edinburgh, but was returning home as a passenger, and travelled in the guard's van.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

Trains Collide: One Man Killed, Two Injured.

ROUEN, Friday, Dec, 28.

A disastrous accident occurred yesterday on the Paris-Havre railway line not far from Rouen, resulting in the death of an employe and serious injury to two others. A goods train half-past eleven a goods train from Paris was being shunted at Maromme station when another goods train running from Havre to Sotteville, and twenty minutes behind time, dashed into the first train, a blinding snowstorm having apparently prevented the driver from noticing that the signals were against him.

The shock was terrific! One locomotive was smashed to pieces, the other was overturned, the trucks telescoped some of them being completely wrecked.

The driver and fireman of the train that was being shunted jumped off in time to save themselves. The guard, M. Lucas, was, however, buried beneath the debris, and he succumbed to his injuries shortly after being extricated. M. Lucas was a married man and father of five children. Both driver and fireman of the Sotteville-bound train sustained serious injury. The former, named Feuvret, was burnt about the head; the latter, Legendre by name, is suffering from severe burns, as well as other injuries, and his condition is critical.

In consequence of the accident the lines were blocked for hours. The Havre line was cleared about five o'clock in the evening, but the Paris line is not likely to be re-opened for traffic before to-morrow afternoon —"Le Journal."

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who with Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., has been residing at Stratton-street since October, is suffering from acute bronchites. Sir Thomas Barlow, who saw the Baroness to-day, in consultation with Dr. Comerford, is of opinion that her condition is very grave. The Baroness will be ninety-three on April 21 next.

TRAINS EMBEDDED.

Passengers Isolated in the Snow.

In the North of England and in Scotland the railway had a severe battle to-day to fight against the persistent snowstorms and snowdrifts, and snow-bound trains were the order of the day. The snowstorm has recalled to the minds of all railwaymen the great blizzard of January, 1881, when railway traffic was for a time almost entirely suspended. Snowdrifts in the cuttings were then 15 to 20 feet deep, and on the London and North-Western it was found impossible even to run a train to Watford. Railway communication between Carlisle and Edinburgh by the famous Waverley route was completely suspended to-day.

Scores of men with snow plough were for hours trying to clear the line, but in face of the high storm which still raged their work was immensely difficult. This evening there was no prospect of an immediate resumption of traffic. The first train to get into distress was a goods trin, which left Carlisle on Thursday evening, and was derailed by the snow between Steel Road and Riccarton. The express from St. Pancras left Carlisle as usual at 1-30 this morning, but was completely snowbound at Newcastleton a short distance across the border. Eventually the front portion of the train was cut out of the snow, leaving a derailed rear van behind, pushed its way on The plucky efforts of the engine driver, however, were in vain, and at Belses he had to relinquish his attempts to go forward. In this small Scotish town passengers from the South are now stranded.

The next express was unable to get further than a few miles beyond the border, and returned to Carlisle. Passengers by this and subsequent expressses arriving by the Midland route were exchanged at Carlisle to Caledonian trains, in which they continued their journey to Edinburgh. No trains from Edinburgh reached Carlisle to-day.

The first train to plough its way from Newcastle to Carlisle this afternoon arrived coated with snow and ice, with the passengers in a pitiful plight. Aberdeen was in complete isolation, and a number of towns in the border district, including Berwick, are also cut off. It is reported from Haddington, North Berwick, and Dunbar that the storm continues, and all south traffic is suspended.

Six trains are snowed up near Hawick. The train due in Galashiels from Carlisle at 6 a.m. had not arrived at midnight. At 5 p.m. something like sixty or seventy trains a day pass through Galashiels. To-day there were only three or four.

A passenger train which left Kyle, on Loch Alsh, on Thursday forenoon, remains embedded in an immense wreath at the Raven's Rock, an exposed cutting between Gave and Achnerneed. The depth of snow is fully fifteen feet, and the engine is wholly covered. Passenger traffic at Perth Station was at a standstill all day. At Glencarse Railway station three wagons containing coals were derailed by an engine with a snow plough attached, which was despatched to clear the rails.

On Thursday evening the 5-40 trains from Dundee to Edinburgh via St. Andrews and Anstruther, stuck in a snow wreath near Stravithie Station, about three miles from St. Andrews, and despite all efforts to extricate it during the night it remains embedded. Early this morning provisions were sent from St. Andrews to the starving passengers, who number fourteen. A relief train with a breakdown staff was despatched, but it also stuck before reaching the embedded train. Endeavours are being made to reach the train by omnibus and to convey the passengers to St. Andrews.

Seven trains are snowed up on the Aberdeen line between Forfar and Cupar Angus, the snow in some cases reaching to the handles of the carriage doors. On the Perth and Crieff line a train had a narrow escape from being wrecked by an obstruction on the line. A large tree had fallen across a cutting, and the afternoon train from Oban to Perth crushed under it, with the result that the funnel of the engine was carried away, and a number of carriage lamps were broken.

Two passenger trains from Bishop Auckland were snowed up for six hours at Cockfield, having run into huge drifts varying from 10 to 12 feet high. Hundreds of men were employed to cut them out.

RAPID THAW.

London Streets a Swamp.

With a rise in the temperature a rapid thaw set in in London before midnight to-night, and the snow lying on the roofs, and windowledges began to melt. At 10-15 the thermometer registered a temperature of of 37½ deg. For the third successive day the streets of London were to-day veritable rivers of liquid black mud.

During the early hours of the morning there had been another fall of snow, averaging 2in. in depth, and once again the local authorities were apparently powerless to clear even the principal streets until late in the day. To-day some of the street scenes almost baffled description. As late as 4-30 p.m. the central portion of Regent-street was in an awful state. Oxford-street was filled with slush up to two o'clock. Hanover-square had apparently had nothing done to it since the first fall of snow. The surrounding roadways were filled with black clinging mud.

It was not until after two o'clock that Piccadilly-circus was cleared and Bond Street was a slough of despond until quite late in the day. In Northumberland-avenue the same state of things was to be seen. But the total failure of the authorities to cope with the snow and the ensuing mud was perhaps best realised when a visit paid to the residential streets north, south, east, and west.

Scores of streets in the West-end have had nothing done to them since Wednesday's snowfall. To-day at last 20,000 of the unemployed were engaged by the different boroughs.

CHILD LOST IN THE SNOW.

Missing for Two Days in Ice-bound Mountains.

Intense excitement prevails in the locality of the Merthyr waterworks, near Dolygaer, in connection with the disappearance of a little girl, named Mary Williams, about twelve years of age. Her father, a widower, lives near New Tredegar. The child has been living at a farm some distance from Dolygaer in the Brecknock Beacons country, and had visited Dolygaer to attend a concert on Christmas night. On Thursday morning she returned by train to Torpantau, and should then have made her way back to the farm. This, however, she did not do.

The country is being scoured in every direction, but no tidings have been heard as yet of the little girl, and it is considered that if she did not obtain some shelter, she could not possibly have lived through the night.

DEATHS FROM THE COLD.

In a hut constructed of old boiler plates and corrugated iron on the banks of the Colne at Colchester, in which he had lived the life of a hermit for many years, Edward Death, aged seventy-four, was to-day found frozen to death. Formerly one of the largest ratepayers in Colchester, he had been reduced to penury, and would walk about in winter with only a sack over his shoulders.

As he failed to return from a Christmas evening entertainment, a search was made for a farm labourer, named Price Morgan, employed on Rhosgoch Farm Disserth, Radnorshire and his dead body was found in the snow 200 yards from the house. Death from exposure was the verdict returned at the inquest to-day.

After work in the snow for several hours a Preston Corporation-street sweeper, named Alfred Allen, returned home to-day, complaining of cold. Six minutes later he was found dead in his bedroom.

A widow in Galashiels, while fighting her way home in the blizzard, dropped dead in the street.

Death from heart failure brought about by the intense cold was the verdict at the inquest at Boughton to-day on a man named James Sivyer, agod 77, who lived in a hut on an allotment garden.

SNOWSTORMS IN FRANCE.

Train Service Interrupted.

Heavy snowstorms still continue in various parts of France. In the department of the Nord a passenger train proceeding in the direction of Arras was blocked by a heavy fall of snow near Mondicourt. The snow had accumulated in a large drift along the line, and reached up to the footboards of the carriages

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Bombay mails of 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87	=	— 1/8
2 per cent. Rentes	95 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/2	=	,,
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 7/8	=	— 1-4
2 months hence	32	=	+ 3/16
Spot in New York	68 7-8	=	— 5/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·21	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·43 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 do.	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2 do.	=	+ 1/8
3 months 'sight Fine Trade Bills	5 3/8 do.	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4 do.	=	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	,,
7 day market loans	3 7/8 pr. ct.	=	+ 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,325,000 for South America.

Extra Council Bills allotments: Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s 4 1/8d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 3/4 value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 1/2 new terms Jan.-Feb. sellers quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—Quiet

LINSEED—Steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 = —1-8
Freight—Coals Cardiff to Bombay 7s 9d done.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		active
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		firm
Total Sales		15,000
Spot		6·02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export		2,000
Imports		19,000
Futures closed		quiet but steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·64 plus 6	5·62 plus 6	5·61 plus 7
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·60 plus 6	5·60 plus 7	..... mutilated
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
..... mutilated	..... mutilated	..... mutilated

Receipts at U. S. Ports	55,000
Do. last year	24,000
Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Do. do. Continent	20,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80—10
Futures, month of March	9·73—17
Do. month of July	9·91—19

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 9/16
Futures, month of March	10·37—16
Do. month of July	10·46—16
Tone at close	quiet

NEILL BROS. REPORT.

Crop 13,500,000 English Exports diminishing.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th January.

Cotton	12,237	bales.
Wheat	13,929	cwts.
Linseed	1,737	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,073	do
Gingellyseed	20,704	do
Poppyseed	154	do
Groundnuts	2,617	do
Castorseed	4,570	do
Rice	3,112	do
Myrabollams	4,673	do
Cottonseed	9,962	do
Mowraseed	168	do
Gram	887	do
Joowar	806	do
Maize	93	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,68,800.
Gold coin Rs. 39,000.
Ex s. s. "Caledonia" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The seasonable winter rains which have fallen over a large tract of country during the past week, have greatly improved the prospects of the Rabi crop and excellent reports are to hand from all districts from which Bombay receives its supplies.

The New Year opened with an easier tendency in the Indian money markets, but during the week it has again been steadier with a good local demand for short fixed deposits at about 7 to 7½ per cent, per annum. At the Council Bill allotment on Wednesday the tenders for Transfers were largely in excess of those for Bills, thus reversing the allotment of the previous week. The Burma demand for the rice crop will shortly be in full swing, while in Bombay we have a large cotton export season in view during the next few months.

The Rupee Paper monthly settlement took place on Monday last. Budlees had been made at six annas difference, but during the course of the settlement it was found that the bears were short of stock, and the price advanced nearly half per cent. while Budlees narrowed to two to three annas. After the settlement was completed, the market again declined but has reacted under the influence of buying by dealers against options,

COTTON.

Advices from the governing markets during the past week were steady and there has been an active spot demand in Liverpool throughout in the neighbourhood of 6d. The ginners report up to the 1st instant was published in Washington on the 9th showing 11,751,000 Commercial bales ginned, being an excess of 652,000 bales since the last report dated 13th December, 1906. This figure compares with 439,500 bales in the same period last season. In the big crop year the ginner's figures were not published on the 1st January, but from the 13th December 1904 to 16th January 1905, the total ginned was 796,123 bales.

The Receipts at the U. S ports and the quantity in sight run on much the same lines as the big crop year, and there seems little doubt that the present season will produce over 13 million bales. But the active trade consumption is now the ruling item and prices show little tendency to decline at present.

The following are the closing Spot daily quotations in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report :—

January.	Liverpool.	New York.
4th	5·87	10·75
5th	5·94	10·85
7th	6·04	10·85
8th	5·96	10·85
9th	6·02	10·90
10th	6·02	10·80

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March April, and New York March.

January	Liverpool.	New York.
4th	5·87	9·73
5th	5·94	9·91
7th	5·98	9·82
8th	5·98	9·85
9th	5·94	9·90
10th	5·91	9·73

In our local market there is little change to record in prices during the week. Business is not active and is chiefly confined to the purchase by dealers from export houses of previous contracts for January delivery. There has been some spot buying for Japan against freight engagements, but we hear of few fresh orders coming to hand either from Europe or the Far East. Mills are only filling up their immediate requirements and show no disposition to lay in stocks at current rates. The arrivals into Bombay have been falling off lately but this is probably due to the recent rains causing a delay in up-country receipts, Rumours are current of a shortage in the Central Provinces and Berar crop which are not confirmed by the Official report lately published. This report estimates the total out-turn at 881,000 bales against 817,000 bales estimated last year. The season has generally been very favourable, with the exception of a few stations where heavy rain caused some damage.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	11,218	1,16,433	1,77,859
Central India	3,048	6,867	12,448
Barsee and Nuggur	7,504	4,697	34,256
Berars	16,391	138,220	213,450
Central Provinces	11,164	92,187	126,854
Total Comras	49,235	414,404	565,868
Dholleras	5,878	32,068	14,129
Broach	99	1,342	4,037
Ocompta and Dharwar	1,039	19,464	9,337
Westerns	356	5,368	1,435
Bengals, N.-W. P.	22,472	2,5,868	2,17,013
Bengals, Rajputana	1,996	9,331	5,660
Sind	722	5,15	10,72
Persian	24	827	788
American	1,349	6,337	6,471
Egyptian	92	415	386
Other Sorts	51	225	667
Totals	83,453	7,45,972	834,103

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	83,453
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 10th Jan.	745,972
Shipments for the week to Europe	39,825
Do to China, Japan, and Coast Ports	41,515
Total	81,340

Total Shipments from 8th Oct to 10th Jan.

Europe	253,190
Japan	134,141
China	4,360
Coast Ports	16,295
Total	408,986
Afloat in harbour for Europe	13,105
Ditto, Japan, and Coast Ports	4,052

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 12,000 bales.
Imports ..... 20,000 ,,

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·57	5·55	5·54
— 7	— 7	— 7
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·53	5·53	5·53
— 7	— 7	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·52	5·45	5·39

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. J. (Ry. terms) and	181	172	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	173	170	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	206	200	Ready.
Do do	205	199	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	191	185	Ready.
Do do	191	185	Jan. 25,
Khangnum, (M-G) fair staple			
Karanja (M-G) do	206	200	Ready.
Akola (M-G) do	205	199	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M. G.)	223	217	Ready.
Do do	222	216	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	226	220	Ready.
Do do	225	219	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	255	...	250 Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	189	179	Ready.
Do do	189	179	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	175	166	Ready.
Do do	174	165	Jan. 25
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G	217	211	Ready.
Do do	216	210	Jan. 25,
Wardha and Hinganghat	230	224	Ready

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Market steady at Rs. 7 ready. There is some enquiry from shippers which dealers are not meeting as they consider these prices quite low enough.

Rapeseed.—Market dull with no demand for export. Kutni rapeseed is freely offered but prices ruling are far above home equivalents. Furya or Lohi rapeseed is also offered for February March but buyers cannot pay the price asked. We quote:

Brown Cawnpore Ready ... Rs. 7-12 per cwt.
,, Kutni ... ,, 7-7 ,,
,, Lohi ... ,, 7-4 per cwt.
,, Delhi April-May ... ,, 7-3-6 per cwt.

Gingellyseed.—Market firm. Dealers have covered a good deal against their previous engagements. Arrivals are free. We quote :

85 per cent. Bold White ... Rs. 48
75 per cent. do. ... Rs. 47
50 per cent. do. ... Rs. 46
Black Delhi do. ... Rs. 44 1/2
Black Kutni ... ... Rs. 41 1/2

Castorseed.—Market steady, at Rs. 46 ready and Rs. 36 April-May.

Cottonseed.—Unchanged at Rs. 19 January.

Groundnuts.—Steady at Rs. 39 ready.

Mowrasseed.—Nominal at Rs. 7-2.

Poppyseed.—Steady at Rs. 10-5 ready and Rs. 8-6 April-May.

Wheat.—Market dull owing to beneficial rains in the growing districts. We quote :—

White Delhi April-May ... Rs. 4-8
White Karachi June-July ... Rs. 4-7

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	60,214 cwts.
Linseed	11,808 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,021 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,54,223 ,,
Poppyseed	965 ,,
Groundnuts	14,160 ,,
Castorseed	17,949 ,,
Rice	1 26,961 ,,
Myrabollams	25,299 ,,
Cottonseed	1,00,654 ,,
Mowraseed	791 ,,
Gram	9,188 ,,
Joowar	13,648 ,,
Maize	998 ,,

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 7-0-0
Forward Apl.-May ... Rs. 7-4-0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.
Brown Cawnpore.—Ready ... Rs. 7-12-0
Do. Delhi Forward Apl.-May Rs. 7-3-6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 10-5-0
Forward April-May ... Rs. 8-6-0
Castorseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 46-0-0
Forward April-May ... Rs. 36-0-0
Gingellyseed.—Tone.
15 per cent. Mixed ... Rs. 48-0-0
25 ,, ,, ... Rs. 47-0-0
50 ,, ,, ... Rs. 46-0-0
Black Kutnee ... ... Rs. 41-8-0
Wheat.—Tone dull.
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 4-8-0.

FREIGHT.

Early in the week resales were placed for Hull ready loading at 14s. to 14s. 6d, and for Genoa, seeds, at 16s. to 16s. 3d. For Hamburg cotton was booked at 17s. 6d.. For Marseilles, February shipment seeds at 15s. 6d. and for Antwerp, March shipment at 15s. The market closes steadier as sellers are now asking 6d. more, but buyers for the present are holding off.

The fixture reported is the steamer 'Petronia' Jan.-Feb, loading at 16s. two p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th do.	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th do.	8	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	3,53,737	Increase
Other Deposits	3,15,934	do.
Sundries	2,65,485	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	47,851	do.
Other Authorized Securities	60,300	do.
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	8,90,261	Increase
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	5,57,142	Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased Securities	4,39,842	do.
Bullion	4,752	do.
Balance with other Banks	2,18,344	do.
Sundries	1,10,064	do.
Cash	11,81,591	Increase

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 50 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 1 1-2 lakhs. No change is made in the Official Bank rates. Money is in better demand and there is a good enquiry for short fixed deposits at 7 to 7 1/2 per cent. per annum from the Banks for one or two months. Firm markets are anticipated in the near future.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was One Crore twenty seven lakhs. At the weekly bidding, on Wednesday One Crore was put up for allotment of which Rs. 15·20 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. and Rs. 84·80 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 5/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 38 per cent. For next week One Crore is again advertised for allotment. Extras to the extent of 1·80 lakhs in bills at 1s. 4 1/8d. and 4 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 3/16d. are announced.

The mail of the 28th December brings £210,000 silver and £20,000 gold to Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,00,000
Bombay	,,	13,70,000
Madras	,,	7,60,000
Total	Rs.	29,30,000

The mail of the 4th January brings £240,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and £100,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	43,40,000
Bombay	,,	4,60,000
Madras	,,	28,80,000
Total	Rs.	78,80,000

The mail of the 11th January brings £30,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,50,000
Bombay	,,	7,30,000
Madras	,,	3,20,000
Total	Rs.	17,00,000

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has kept very steady during the past week with only a moderate business passing in Bombay. Calcutta has as usual been far more busy and seems likely to lead Bombay for some weeks to come. Three months' bills here touched 1s. 4 15/32 d. for January but close a point or two higher. Forward Export bills are conspicuous by their absence. Similarly there is no demand whatever for forward remittance, merchants just buy from hand to mouth and so far this policy has paid them well. There is no relief yet in the English Bank rate, although the Discount Market is one per cent. below it. In India money is in good request and the present position of affairs is likely to last, at least for a while longer.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 3/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1/2 to 17/32d.
Do.	6 do. do.	1s. 4 21/32 to 11/16.
French Francs	3 m/s D A	172 1/2
Marcks	3 do. do.	141 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	162 1/2
Shanghai	30 do. do.	222
Japan	90 do. do.	148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The settlement passed off on the 7th instant and as there was a shortage the rate advanced to 96 7/16 for cash. After the settlement was completed the price declined to 96, but it has again been carried up by the Bulls. For the next account quotations are about 4 annas higher than for cash. At the close we quote Local Corporation bonds are quiet and neglected.

3 1-2 per cent. cash			Rs. 96-4
1st settlement 31st January			,, 96-8
3 per cent. cash			,, 83-8
		Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1922	102 0
4 per cent	,, ,,	1930	102 0
4 per cent	,, ,,	1932	102 0
4 per cent	,, ,,	1965	102 0
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1934	102 0
5 per cent	,,	1946	102 0
5 per cent	,, ,,	Tanna	119 0
5 per cent	,, ,,	Sanitary	117 0
4 per cent	Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102 0
4 per cent	,, ,,	1964-65	102 0

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet. The stock in Bombay is small amounting to about 2,000 bars only, but there is an easy tendency following the decline in London, which is said to be due to the cessation of purchases by the Indian Government during the past few days.

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold		24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	1	6
Bombay	do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	1	0
Do.	Dragons	15	0	0
Silver	Ready	81	2	0
	1st settlement	81	7	0
	2nd do	81	4	0

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods.—Prices are steady and unchanged. The demand is small, chiefly from Delhi. The Amritsar market is still in a very unsettled state.

Grey Shirtings.—Prices are steady. There is a small enquiry only.

Grey Dhoties.—Prices are weak and demand is almost nil. An improvement is looked for by dealers shortly.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	110,000	5,000	1,600
Hongkong	142,000	26,000	1,300
	252,000 bales	31,000 bales	2,900 bales.
	283,000 bales		

The local market is quiet but steady.

METAL.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—These markets are very steady. Copper is reported to have been done at £116.

Iron and Steel.—Quiet. Sales of G. C. sheets and bar-iron reported much under home equivalents.

Spelter.—Quiet-nothing doing.

COALS.

Small resales are reported at full prices, Freight, Calcutta to Bombay, Rs. 5.

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares have more or less improved in prices. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,400, C.D. In Press Companies Mofussils have improved to Rs. 572 1/2. Breuel-Cawnpore have changed hands at Rs. 212 1/2. Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 135, New Berars at Rs. 530. In Mill Companies Central Indias have improved to Rs. 1,960. Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 530. Colaba Land after touching Rs. 1,100 for February delivery are quiet at the rate, at and about which rate many transaction have been exported. New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 630, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,300. Davids after touching Rs. 450 have closed at Rs. 445. Empress have improved to Rs. 520. Howard and Bulloughs have changed hands at Rs. 580. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 195. Southern Marathas at Rs. 180. Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 735. Manekji Petit during the whole week have ruled at and about Rs. 3,500 for February delivery and have closed at Rs. 3187 1/2. Morarji Goculdas have changed hands at Rs. 2,725. Queens have advanced to Rs. 1,050, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,550. Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 127 1-2. Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 112 1-2. Textiles have improved to Rs. 1,385. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcocks are unchanged at Rs. 320. Bombay-Burmah are steady at Rs. 8,825. Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,235. Delhi Flours have changed hands at Rs. 147. Port Cannings have advanced to Rs. 430. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 510. Thackers at Rs 260. Bombay-Telephones are steady at Rs. 40. In Railway Companies Tapti-Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 485. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET

KARACHI, JANUARY 10.

The Freight Market closes here easier and the demand for tonnage has consequently fallen off. The Bombay Market is depressed by ready re-lets. A fair business was put through at the commencement of the week. Seasonable rain has fallen again in the Punjab and the prospects of the spring crops are good

DIVINE SERVICE.

1ST SUNDAY, EPIPHANY, 13TH JANUARY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-3; a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agatter in G
Hymns—218, 273 and 215.
8-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Hymns—176, 169 and 31
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ST. PETER'S NAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Preacher, Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins,
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev John O'Brien.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a m—Holy Communion.
Hymns—318 and 558
8-45 a m—Litany
Hymns—78 and 218
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—309, 78, 220, 487 and 564.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m. Joint Morning Service
6-30 p m—Evening Service
Psalm—8
Hymns—161, 221 and 266

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Plain
8-45 a.m.—Matins—Choral
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Choral

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev J D Coutts
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. J D Coutts
6-3 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. Arthur J. Revnell,
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Esplanade.
Incumbent :—Revd. J. Loughton.
8 a.m.—Matins (Plain)
8 30 a. m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist,
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Week Days.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
7-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5 p. m.—Evensong, Daily.
5-30 p. m.—Vespers, Saturday.
7 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard, Monday.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C M S Western India Up-country Missions.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

From the 29th ultimo to the 4th instant, 9 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 279 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 338. The death-rate was 34·5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous year, being 42·1. The deaths are thus classified :—Fevers 84, bowel complaints 50, and other causes 204.

A POPULAR COUNTESS

Contributes an opinion—

A remarkable feature of the "Strong Nerve" correspondence now appearing, is the fact that it represents opinions from nearly every calling and position in life—from Royal Personages, Statesmen, the Church, Army, Navy, Law, Science, the Arts, and the armies of Industrial Workers. Our correspondents absolutely prove that nerves are destroyed by the ceaseless effort required to keep a foothold in the ranks of progress, and, in every instance, they arrive at just the same opinion as the Dowager Countess of Seafield expresses below—that shattered nerves can be *permanently restored and strengthened* by a course of Phosferine. The Countess of Seafield found the famous Tonic a perfect remedy for the lassitude, and inertia which accompany nerve disorders, and she strongly recommends a course of Phosferine as the best method of speedily repairing and re-invigorating the entire nerve system.

Founded upon actual experience.

NINA, COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD, writes:—"Dear Sirs,—We cannot speak too highly of Phosferine. I have been recommending it to all my friends as a splendid tonic in case of weakness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and whenever one *feels no how*, or completely run down. Another great thing in its favour—it is so easily carried about, and so easily taken. We are going to get some more of it."—Yours truly (Signed) N. SEAFIELD.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia	Lassitude	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Rheumatism	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headaches
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Backache	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C., Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. **The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.**

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Fragrant and refreshing.
COFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.
LIPTON, Ltd.
WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

HEADACHE CURED

"For twelve years I suffered acutely from headache, and had it not been for Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, I should no doubt have been suffering yet." So says Mrs. E. McDonald, of High Street, Rutherglen. She continues :—"Like many other women, I rushed to powders in the belief that they would cure me. Some of them gave me momentary relief, but left me in a far worse state than before. The doctor assured me that these headaches would wear off, but his prophesy was never fulfilled. Four years ago—just after my daughter was born—I was in a dreadful state. I could not see because of a sort of haze which came before my eyes. I had spells of sickness, and felt so dizzy at times, that I was obliged to lie down. My digestion was disordered and my liver diseased. I got into such a terrible state that I have often prayed I might die. My minister advised me to go to a hospital, and offered to get a permit for me; but by this time I had no hope left. Fortunately, however, I tried Bile Beans when I was at my worst. They soon improved my digestion, gave me an appetite, cured the liver disorder, and rid me completely of the terrible headache. I am now in perfect health, and they tell me I look like a farmer's wife."

THE SAFEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Bile Beans cure biliousness, headache, constipation, piles, colds, liver chill, influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, bad breath, dizziness, debility, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, depression, nervousness, all liver disorders, anæmia, and all female ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors at R 1., or packed free on receipt of R. 1.2 per bottle; R's. 6 for six bottles, from the **Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.**

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SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

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HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN F.F.A. BOOK.
120 pages, cloth bound covers, illustrated.
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

AUCTION ETHICS.

THE legality of the "knock-out" at auction sales is to be tested in the Courts, we are told. The "knock-out" is the practice whereby dealers conspire to restrain competition and compel the sale of articles at absurd prices. The law has spoken clearly enough about another side of the question, the artificial forcing up of prices by paid agents. "Don't tell me that it is a common practice," said Lord Denman. "Gambling and swindling are common practices; but the law forbids them. The very nature of a sale is that the goods shall be sold to the highest real bidder." As for the "knock-out," the conditions under which an auctioneer is permitted to sell and the public to buy are regulated by articles legally executed and stamped. The parties may in no way depart from or vary those conditions. And one of those is the provision that the purchasers shall not combine to suppress competition.

DEAD MEN'S GOODS.

It is true, apparently, that the body of a man recovered from the sea has been robbed, but it is scarcely fair to base upon that a general charge of robbing the dead. Not every corpse with pockets empty has been robbed. Most poor people have too great a superstitious horror of touching a dead body to admit of their committing this mean crime. Because a man's body taken from the Thames lacks money and the greater part of its clothing, we ought not to assume that ghouls are responsible. A London coroner recently pointed out that the removal and careful folding and depositing in a safe place of outer garments is almost invariably the preliminary step to a certain class of suicide. That, of course, is in the case of a man. A woman's last thought would be given to arranging her hair.

A CAREFUL PREPARATION.

One Metropolitan coroner holds that madmen do not commit suicide, that although their minds may become unhinged by trouble it is not then that the desire to end life possesses them. One case this year in which the usual verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned, certainly seemed to support this view. The man had written the saucst of letters, explaining why he was about to take his life; disposing of his effects, preparing for his funeral. It might easily have been argued that the man's dead body had been robbed. He was a man of some means, but had practically nothing in his pockets when found. The reason was that he had sent away to relatives everything he possessed, even to his fountain pen. Another case of careful preparation tells against this coroner's argument. A certain baron of the Irish Exchequer, determined to end his life, left all his affairs in order, then set out for the river. Rain was falling. He took with him an umbrella to prevet his getting wet while on the way to drown himself.

CONSOLATION.

Circumstantial evidence has so often brought innocent men to the gallows that we all must feel thankful that the case of the condemned man at Preston has received such careful handling by the Home Office. A respite has not in all cases, as in this, been followed by a reprieve. One man was kept for months, respited again and again, and then in the end they hanged him. That seems too horrible, and such a thing could not happen now. The feeling which could permit the atrocity was a relic of the time when capital punishment was inflicted for more offences than most men could enumerate. Men were callous in those days. James O'Brien, a notorious Irish informer, who had been condemned for murder, remained long on his knees at prayer on the morning of the execution. There was a great crowd outside the gaol. The executioner entered the cell. "Now, long life to ye, Mr. O'Brien. Hurry up wid yer prayers! The people outside are getting impatient!" he said. And those were the last words addressed to him that O'Brien heard.

REAL DIPLOMACY.

If Mrs. Ogden wants a satisfactory settlement of her puzzling case, perhaps the best thing would be for her to take the law into her own hands. That, at any rate, is what a story of the Foreign Office suggests. An English lady, during the time that the Ionian Islands were under British protection, married a native of the islands, who, after their annexation to Greece, died. Upon her marriage she had assumed the nationality of her husband. Now, being a widow, she wished to resume her own. She went to the British Foreign Office and asked for a British passport. Courteously but firmly her request was refused, on the ground that she remained a subject of Greece. She was very angry. "Come, come," she said, "I know nothing about your treaties and naturalisation laws. All I know is that I am an English lady, and as such I demand a British passport." And in spite of all the international formalities her beauty and charming insistence gained the day. She got her passport.

A GRIM COINCIDENCE.

All the papers noted the curious coincidence that two foreign ambassadors who had just met one day recently should, upon parting, meet with motor accidents. The coincidence is less startling than one noted some few years ago. The son of an English ambassador and the son of a Foreign Office official walked together in Hyde Park, then took a hansom apiece and drove away for their respective homes. Next morning both sent apologies to the gentleman with whom they were reading together. In each case the excuse was that the writer had to attend an inquest. The tutor smiled as he read the letters, thinking that the young men were playing a trick upon him. But it was quite true. Each had run over and killed a man on driving in different directions from the Park.

IF THE KING BUT KNEW.

"I wonder what the King would say if he knew that thousands of men who served and suffered for him in South Africa have no medal to show for their service!" The complaint is that of one of the national vertebræ a prince of private soldiers, who voices the grievance of many men in the Army. He belongs to a regiment which fought in nine engagements, great and small in South Africa and suffered heavily for the Old Country's sake. His regiment, like many more, was sent away with prisoners before the war closed. But it served the King in South Africa from his Majesty's accession until June of the same year. The medals given to this regiment and to others whose period of service corresponded records service only of Queen Victoria. These men want a decoration showing the portrait of their King, and they will not be happy till they get it.

WAR OFFICE RECKONING.

The military expert may understand the method of calculating qualification for the medals awarded to the rank and file; the plain man in the street does not. Men who went to South Africa for nine months, arriving the week before the death of the Queen, and serving for eight months and three weeks as soldiers of the King, receive the Victoria medal, not that of King Edward. Men who bore the brunt of the fighting from November 1899 onwards, and remained in the country until June 1901, get nothing as a memorial of their service of the King. It applies to Colonials as well as to men of the homeland. Men of the fighting line feel it an injustice that others who never saw a battle, but qualified by duration of stay in Africa, got their two medals, while those who fought and suffered are denied the second to which they feel entitled. They still think that the omission may be made good, but they happen to know that when the War Office goes to sleep on any matter it habit is not to wake up for forty years or so. The lives of men who have been wounded or who have suffered disease beneath tropical skies do not last long enough for a War Office awakening.

A TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT.

A story is being told of a pickpocket who, when accused of theft, was touched on hearing the watch purloined had belonged to his victim's mother, and caused it to be restored. If we were all arrested when appearances are against us many would risk being charged with pocket-picking. Lord Russell of Killowen certainly would not have escaped—did not, in fact. As a young man he went to a theatre, where he was wedged in the crowded pit, to hear a cry raised. My watch is gone! The man who complained declared that the thief was Russell or one of two men between whom he was standing. Russell suggested that they should all go to the box-office to be searched. As he led the way, it occurred to him that if the man behind were guilty he would try to thrust the watch into his (Russell's) pocket: so he drew the tails of his coat tightly about him. To his horror, he felt that the watch was already there!

FORGOTTEN TREASURE.

Luckily as they all approached the box-office a detective recognised the man behind Russell as an old thief, and took him into custody. The other two received apologies, and were permitted to depart. But that watch burned in Russell's pocket. He could not let an innocent man suffer. He walked slowly back to the office and confessed that although he was not the thief he really had the watch. He put his hand into his pocket to produce the hateful thing, and drew out—a forgotten snuff-box.

CABLE news has been received from Home announcing the death of Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., who was so well known in the Madras Presidency both in the P. W. D. and as Consulting Engineer for Railways. Entering the Madras Sappers in 1855 the late Colonel C. J. Smith retired in May, 1892, after 37 years' service in Southern India. He had a great many friends in the Presidency who will deplore his loss, and condole with his younger brother, the present Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

CHAMPION Reef continues to report decreased returns, says the *Financial Times* of the 19th ultimo. "Notwithstanding the mention in the cable read at the Meeting that this month's return would not be less than last, the November yield being 11,241 ozs. from 15,100 tons of ore and 20,192 tons of tailings, against 11,783 ozs. from 15,111 tons of ore and 19,416 tons of tailings in October. The 'profit in sight' cannot, on the most liberal basis, be calculated at more than 4s. per share, as compared with the present market price of 13s. 6d."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.,

THE SECRET OF ALL GOOD HEALTH.

KEEP UP YOUR VITAL ENERGY.

If you are fighting the great battle of ill-health without the proper weapons, there is a great possibility of your continuing further afield into the great lone land of disease. You may have used tonics, but their number is legion, and many are tried in vain.

If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.

To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

One patient has to say with reference to his progress:—Signaller, 1st South Lancs. Regt., Jubbulpore, 22nd August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I now take great pleasure in writing to you regarding my health. My kidneys are in grand condition, thanks to the battery.

I am doing very well, otherwise the belt is a grand cure for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks since I used it I have felt no pain since I left it off.

I think this is all I can say th time. Yours truly, (Sd.) PTE. J. ROGERS.

Nervousness, Hysteria, Mental Decay, Back Pains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Constipation Varicocele and many other diseases yield quickly to the effect of Electricity as applied by Cook's Electric Body Battery.

Send for my FREE BOOK which gives full information. It is sent Post Free, or Call and have the working of this wonderful appliance explained to you. Office hours: 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clement Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—VETARZA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather goods.

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Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

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These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

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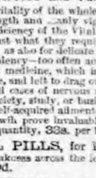

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upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

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For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

A Purely Vegetable Extract

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.

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